1942 British Embassy, Bagdad.

F0624\28

No.: 152
PART THREE

FROM 81 -130

Name of File:

IRAN

KURDS.

(No minutes to be written here.)

LAST Year's File No.: (16)

NEXT Year's File No.:

How Sent

Code

Copies

Sent To:

A Goc Goc TELEGRAM.

From: H. M. AMBASSADOR.

BAGDAD.

To: Colonel Lyon, Kirkuk

Date 29th May, 1942

No. 10

Time Despatched 18.30

Consul Kermanshah reports that Iraqi and Pessian Kurdish tribal leaders are meeting at or near Halebja during next few days. Please comment.

CORNWALLIS

VH.
GDM
FWF
AA

HALL SITUATION ARREDAIJAN. 144/134/48.



FOREIGE OFFICE

15th May, 1942

Desp. 16/8

651

Addressed to Foreign Office No. 651. Repeated to Ankara No. 71. Tabris So. 9 Saving. Minstate Cairo No. 63 Saving. Bagdad No. 94 Savinga

/129

152 110 42 Pabris telegram No. 7.

It is highly eatisfectory to learn that the Covernor Cemeral edmits immense exaggeration in the reports of the Eurdish incidents. Even Turkish Ambassacor now admits that the number of killed was small. I propose to draw the attention of the Minister of War to the discrepancy between his estimate and that of the Governor General.

In a press interview Minister of War says that inquiry proved the falsity of the belief that Assyrians had taken part in the looting. I have brought this to the notice of the Turkish imbassador.

I read out above-mentioned telegram to the Turkish Ambassador today. Telegram from the Turkish Consul in Tabris including an account of the incident mentioned in para. S was being coeyphored so I hope that Mr. Urguhart's report will have disoredited his Turkish colleague's doubtless more alarmist version. I lose no opportunity of trying to shake the faith of the Turkish Ambassador in his consul at Tabris but so long as the Soviet enthorities give serious cause for suspiction this is a difficult job. Permission to the Persian Covernment to send at least some troops to Reserved (they leave here May little) is the first eter in the right direction.

File. M.A.

How Sent

PARAP Direct.

Copies

Sent To:

VH/KC RD JM JB

TELEGRAM.

From: H. M. AMBASSADOR, BAGDAD.

To: H. M. Minister, Tehran. Date 26th May, 1942.

Time Despatched 08.25 hrs, 27/5 No. 145

Addressed to TEHRAN No. 145

Repeated to Kermanshah, No. 13.

Chiefs of Kalhur Walad Begi and Sinjabi have sent messages to P.A. Northern Area stating that they wish to visit him for consultation.

Do you wish him to receive this visit and if so what line should he take with these chiefs?

CORNWALLIS.



152/127/42

No. C/11/242.

Political Adviser's Office, Northern Area, Kirkuk, 22nd. May, 1942.

SECRET.

26-5-42

Oriental Secretary, The British Embassy, Baghdad.

Hamid Beg Jaf informed me yesterday that the chiefs of the Kalhur, Walad Begi and Senjabi had sent a message to Osman Begyfor transmission by Hamid Beg to me saying they wished to come and consult me.

SHERIF BIANI.

Would you please let me know whether to agree or not and if the former what line I am to take and if the latter whether I should recommend them to risk putting the Political Adviser Kermanshah into yet another difficult position by consulting him.

Hush hers of the Lieut. Colonel, Lieut.Colonel, Juna hah olished Northern Area.

Thomas hay Fodo acum 18 to torfer to

commy buck in 5 to -/123/-Threstinte.

The Status N.R. a relations or ange in Justif as a men Houng him to return to Long The Justine is infusper 5 sufracties. The de remail a course no Must has Summer met tun ha me / ferra the full to

(1236) 22175/507 1,250,000 8/38 JC&SLad Gp644/229 (REGIMINT) **CODE 5-34-0**

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Lambs tel 4 Tehran. Wights

How received.

TELEGRAM.

H. M. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES: H. M. AMBASSADOR,

TEHRAN.

BAGDAD.

Sent

PARAP

Copies to: G. O. C.

Received:

Despatched: 28.5.42 (1430) 28.5.42 (1730)

Decyphered: 28.5.42/(1945)

No.

183

27.5.42

IMPORTANT.

Addressed to BAGDAD NO. 183,

rptd to

F.O.,

Kermanshah, Minister of State Cairo.

Your telegram No. 126.

The Military Attaché has been informed by Ministry of War that Mohammed Rashid with about 200 followers is in the hills near the Iraqi-Iranian In view of the changing circumstances it may now be possible for the Iraqi Government to put pressure on Mohammed Rashid to return to Iraq using the threat that if he fails to comply his property and relations in Iraq will suffer.

In view of any future military developments in this country it is more than ever important that there should be peace in this area. Situation is now favourable for settlement if Hama Rashid can be removed from Iran and prevented from returning.

RD/JP RK RK

Separa 6 mulo sdraft-



Iran: 120055. 152/124/42

(152/124/42)

152

His Majesty's Embassy presents its compliments to Army Readquarters and transmits herewith a copy of a telegram from the Political Adviser Morthern Ares replying to the Ambassador's telegram No. 8 of May 23rd.

The Iraqi Government will be urged to remove Hams Rashid from the frontier if he enters Iraq.

British Embassy,

BAGDAD.

27th May, 1942.

VH JB JM Sew 13 2715



TELEGRAM. How received. To: H. M. AMBASSADOR, From : Lt. Col. Lyon PARAP Kirkuk BAGDAD. Copies to: Army HQ. with 152/124/42 Despatched: 26/5/42, 16.40 hrs Received: 18.00 U. 28 Decyphered: 19.30 AOC Y CICI No. v/n of 26th May, 1942 Edmonds understands that the Persian authorities have come to terms with Beg Zada of Bana on the basis that the various Government offices are distributed among them and no Persian officials shall enter Bana district. Hama Rashid stated to have been offered first refusal of governorship if he would assume Persian nationality. He declined and has GDAM returned or will return to Jaf. JM AA If the above is confirmed from the Persian matter appears closed for the present. Month Apa The group 3.4. Z. han

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will 5AF. hear ducker reces or a

will 5AF. hear ducker reces or a all nghi. 1 H. R. comes into Fing he should be vermed from THOEX Copy of tel to God my-/121/-(Ook . neluns from Teluna lorder) with the remark the

Lugs Gunt will be Magned 16 To mening. Hama Basher from the sind finder if he enter THE CONTRIBET SHE WILL SITE Man avan sellingites The court in the design of the first section of the court rand even of Definis Links Chest - Foldsite as as astna binow and if qiderome ver his isserter ranit agreetic ment bond bond food on white modified daisers on seems . Tes er mande like mo berredien migration; more bearings of svois out therid thought out the class closed for against a the present. The 3 my 354. F. Les all rapid. Lan: Kurds

152 122 42

How Sent

PARAP

Copies

Sent To:

3.0.C. 3.0.C.

151/121/42

VH GDM JM RK TELEGRANI.

From: H. M. AMBASSADOR, BAGDAD.

To: Colonel Lyon, Kirkuk.

Date 23rd May, 1942.

Time Despatched 23.15 hrs.

IMPORTANT

My immediately preceding telegram.

Abdul Rahman, a Persian living in Sulaimania, is reported to be active agent of Hama Rashid. Please investigate.

CORNWALLIS.

TELEGRAM.

How Sent

CODE

Copies

Sent To:

H. M. AMBASSADOR, BAGDAD.

POLITICAL AMERICA ADVISER, Kirkuk. 23.5.42 Date_

Time Despatched 2210

IMPORTANT.

Army Commander has received further reports from Fletcher which suggest that Hama Rashid is receiving help from this side of frontier and that he himself comes over into Waina area from time to time.

- Edmonds undertook to investigate these reports during his present tour. Please find out from him result of his investigations and telegraph them to me.
- I should like reply if possible not later than May 25th so that I may repeat to Army Commander who is going Tehran May 26th to discuss situation Persian Kurdistan.

= Cornwallis +

VΗ GMRK RK

MINUTE SHEET.

Reference 100/120/42

We Ny.E. Kenting lossed u au easter letter from 6 de Lyon ang any from Teheran What showed he done alm/ the decene of culin lesser france chef tomo of 145 Walhun Walad Bogs & Sugaria. or with am in the total the start of the sta

(1236) 22176/807 1,250,000 8/38 JC&SLad Gp644/229 (REGIMINT) CODE 5-34-0

Copins Senias below 30/5 SECRET.

No.C/11/250.

Political Adviser's Office, Northern Area, Kirkuk, 23rd. May,

Oriental Secretary, British Embassy, Baghdad.

In continuation of my C/11/242, dated 22-5-1942.

Yesterday Serdar Amjad Chief of the Walad Begi Section of Persian Jaf arrived here with Daud Beg Jaf, by whom he was introduced.

He stated that the Persian Officer Isfandiar Khan had been brought by Kerim Beg-i-Jaffar Sultan to Juanro about 3 weeks ago. There he addressed a large number of chiefs on the re-introduction of Persian rule. Proposed Kerim Beg as "Sultan" and offered the appointment of Bakhsdar to other tribal leaders including Serdar Amjad subject to Kerim Beg's recommendation. Kerim Beg was presented with a pistol and 1800 tomans.

This did not meet with tribal approval, and according to Serdar Amjad but for his own intervention they were all for slaying Isfandiar Khan who had no guards other than Kerim Beg's, and also Kerim Beg himself. They compromised however by holding all the passes against Kerim Beg and Isfandiar Khan while Serdar Amjad proceeded to Iraq to make his appeal. So far as he knows there is still a state of siege.

He says he represents the undermentioned chiefs who

- (1) Hate the Persian Government and distrust its rulers.
- Refuse to negotiate without a British Guarantee.
- Want a British Mandate.

Cader Beg of Juanro (Rustom Begi) Ahmed Beg (Reis of Baba Jani) Mustafa Khan (Reis of Cubadi) Hama Amin Beg (Reis of Enakhi) Tahir Beg (Reis of Imami) Camber Sultan 'Reis of Calkhani) Jahangir Khan (Reis of Calkhani) Rize Khan (Reis of Nerzhi) Ahmed Sultan (Reis Ta'aishi) Abbas Khan (Reis Kalhur).

I have told him I am not authorised to make any statement, that I have referred the matter to you that as he is here he had better stay here till I get a reply, that the Adviser to the Ministry of Interior is expected back from Suleimani in a day or two and that I will also inform him and ask him if he will interview Serder Amjad.

So far as I am aware the situation elsewhere is as follows :-

he we you wo wor Tours as to Box. eli « in /wa ? chom ? K amial 1 Sanden amjad I sik what this would done It is their histories & I don't en az

27.5.

Russian sphere of influence quiet but uncontrolled by Persians.

Saqiz-Baneh Area. Persian troops in the Saqiz area, also a considerable tribal lashkar led by Hama Reshid Khan. Negotiations said to be proceeding but situation unstable, Ali Khan Ilkhani is said to be the Persian go between.

Merivan Area. British Survey Parties under tribal protection of Mahmud Khan Kani Sonan and Ali Khan of Walazher report satisfactorily. No Persians, no fighting service good.

Auroman Area. Survey Parties under tribal protection of Kerim Beg report poorly on the service. Reports indicate either Kerim Beg has little influence, or else is very oppressive. Reports from other sources confirm oppression even to taking 1 in 3 from the carvans importing wheat into Iraq.

In general Ali Khan Ilkani, Mahmud Khan of Kani Sonan (who seems very unreliable) and Kerim Beg-i-Jaffar Sultan seem to be the three leaders who, with the Tilaku, are nominally supporting the Persian Government. The remainder are all antibut have not yet got a united front.

Lieut.Colonel, Political Adviser, Northern Area.

Copy to:-

C.J. Edmonds, Esq., C.M.G., Baghdad.

(152/119/42)

British Embassy, Bagdad.

24th May 1942.

Della hyon

Mr. C.P.Squire (Acting-Counsellor in the Legation at Tehran) is now visiting Kermanshah and the Persian Prime Minister has promised him all facilities for studying the Kurdish question on the spot.

During his tour Squire will see the Indian Political Officers who are serving as Political Advisers to the Army. The services of both of these officers, Pletcher and Galloway, have been placed at the disposal of the Legation temporarily for tribal matters.

VH MR RK

LIEUT.COL.W.A.LYON O.B.E.



DONE 1655 10 20

2 5 5

Amb's File
Cair's File
Hon Copy

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ELEGRAM.

How received.

Parap

Columber 100 152/101/42

12.30 hrs

Addressed to FOREIGN OFFICE TEL NO.684

repeated to Minister of State No. 125 Bagdad No. 171 Govt. of India No. 250.

I have communicated to the Prime Minister the substance of the second paragraph of your telegram No. 727 and informed him that I have instructed Consular Officers to furnish me with reports on all tribal land grievances in their districts. Prime Minister readily consented to_H.M.Legation being supplied with any information which might require from records in the possession of the Persian Government. Mr. Squire has discussed the matter with the Minister of Justice. The impression gained is that the problem is being dealt with seriously and that there are far fewer cases than was supposed though we await reports from Consuls to confirm or correct this impression. Mr. Squire left for Kermanshah, and the Prime Minister has promised to grant him all facilities for studying Kurdish question on the spot. During his tour, he will see me the two Indian Political Officers who are serving as Political Advisers to the Army, and whose services the Government of India have placed at the disposal of the Legation temporarily for tribal matters. One of them, Colonel Galloway, will probably be brought to Tehran to deal with land cases.

Persian Army have been doing slightly better of late. Scheme for reorganisation prepared by the Persian General staff is suitable except as regards the services, but application is slow. The Army's main defects are in morale, mobility and goodwill towards the Allies, although the last is by no means entirely lacking. There is however strong feeling that we have taken much from the Army and given little help. I believe that the Army would become more friendly towards the Allies if generous help could be given towards remedying its material deficiencies in exchange for arms already taken by the Allies. Most urgent requirements are motor transport and field medical equipment. I understand that Mid East could give 150 lorries but are willing to do so only in exchange for good bargain, in more arms, which the Persian Government are as yet unwilling to give up.

These

CW/JLP/SMK

Coty a.a. also of -/101/- [INDEX]



IN A SECTION

These lorries would certainly help the Army to keep the tribes in order, and if given on generous terms, would improve goodwill towards us. Without such improvement the more efficient the army is, and the better its morale, the greater the potential danger it is to us. Goodwill can, I am sure, only be secured by generosity on our part and could be greatly encouraged by strong American Mission.

Decaphaced :

ENGL OF SE

No 171

.SE. S. IS lo

Addressed to FOREIGH OFFICE I HU. 564

repeated to Minister of State No. 125 Bagdad No. 171 Bagdad No. 171 Gevt. of India No. 250.

I beve communicated to the Fring Windster the margaret the the second pursur of the sonstadus we. 727 and informed him that a heve inched consular Officers to furnish me with reports on all tribel Land Erievances in their districts. Prime Minister relative beliegers aniod nolitaged will of beingersupplied with any information which might require from records in withe possession of the Fersian Government. are squire hes discussed the matter with the winister of Just ce. anied al meldeng ends tedt el bening noisearent an dealt with sericusing and that there are for fewer cases than was supposed though we await reports from Consuls to confirm or correct that impression. Fr. Squire left for Kermenshah, and the Frine Binister has dail and goldents for sealthicat fisching then of besiming osa lilw en duct sin di imi dons sont no noitesuo anivasa era onw areolillo lacitica maibul owt edt ame assivices sard whose for the dry, and whose services to Issocatb and te bacatc avad stbnI to insmoravob of the Legetion temporarily for tribel matters, one of of friended ed videdoud lile , vewelled femolog , ment to Tehren to deal with land cases.

Persian Army have been doing slightly better of late. Scheme for recreation prepared by the Fersian General stuff is suiteble except as regerds inc sarvices, our application is alow. The Army's main doitects are escilly sets sbuswost lilwboos bas willidom signom air although the lest by no means entirely lecting. The de however strong feeling that se have taken much from end dend everifed in green wittin nevin whis were nit Army would become more irrandly towards the Allies ir sinetem sti anivoland sover towerds and bluou giad faroaches; odd ve menet vbestle smas gol sened by the . Jose bill Jadi bortarabor I Joseph Lucitan Dieil bus vine of ob of antitle ers dud sairral Oct evis bidde deidw .some seem in misgrad boog for singne, which the Persian Government are as yet unwilling to give up.

How received.

Sharin

To: M.M. AMBASSADOR, BAGHDAD of the 19/5/42. TISH EMBASE MAY 1942 transatt herestth the test of the Fernien Minister for her's report to the Prine Minister on his visit to Residen to exactne the recent disturbances in that area. This report has been obtained from Nost Secret courses. As you will see, Seneral Johanbani gives as his opinion that the cause of the disorders was first, the setion of the Condumerte at Resalch involving the double of three Rures, the fact that the Ruris were confident that the Russians would not oppose that There is a good deal of evidence to the that the Rosestand estherities in Eserbaijan did not realize in time how nertous the attention was, but as you are amore from my tele-77 grand, they have now stayted to co-operate with the Fernia A. For eranges both by allowing 1,500 Percian troops to be eletter-Of all the district and by posting Resolut troops there the with instructions to prevent disorder. The investigations of the Minister of Far and the course of events these lives seen to ther the Brenters sere not in our directly rememble for the discreters and I do not think that enything more than the long inherited desire of the Kurde for look and planter and the mineless inemitted and the testiness of the local estimation is necessary to explain their entain. The continuation of a discrete which are liable to set burker, beste, result and correctives by the care, is contonely in the late interest, but I can only may that no orideness whatever of direct Anto inspiretion is at present evallable. If its equate yere in my my remonethic, they have, I think, ested from the Indian and met the restant the freshor. total to to deliber with the few was Restly to a quetter of interest executer to the THE BETTER CONTRACT THE PARTY OF STREET later to teste the problem and the later of the contract of th the personal the Series tubecessor of the design of further decrease, of the necessity of easiling the resident covernment to minteln order, and of the great desirability of researche the Terkish Asbassador; and finally I have done what I can to reseaure the Turkish imbaseador systif by committenting to him all the information evellable which would show that the disorderly of ners being being the death that the terms nd not of some inchievellies origin and intent. I have that with the despetch of Perstan troops and the stationing of Realist troops in the less, the situation my moulity improve-Redbyshor, R. R. Addender, the Corresponds of Indian. he hencur to be with the highest respect, Your most obedient, humble Servant.

The Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden.

F.C., H.C., H.P., Sto. Sto. (Sgd.) R. S. BUILARD.

THE FORRIGH OFFICE.

I R A H HILITARY - POLITICAL COMBITIONS AT RELAISM.

Following is the text of the Iranian War Minister's report to the Frime Minister on his visit to Reseich and on the recent events there:-

- 1. I submit my report below on my journey to Amerbaijan, the recent events at Remaich, and the causes and results of the Rurdish rebellion and plundering, my cheervations on the undesirable mituation there, and also on the steps taken to assure temporary security and finally the measures that must be taken without loss of time to establish security definitely and for provention of probably even werse incidents.
- S. On 4th May, accompanied by Dr. Marsban, the new Ustandar of Ressich, and some officers, I left Tehran. We stopped the night at Casvin, and reached Pabris the next evening at 10 p.m., after a short stay at Senjan. The same evening I started prolivinary investigations with Aghai Pahimi (Ustandar of Tabris). Dr. Marsban, and Colonel Mashemi, Chief of the Gendarmeric of Aserbaijan. As a consequence, it was evident that the findamental cause of these events was, finally, the action of the Amnich in placing their posts round Ressich and the killing of three Kurds by the A mich, and secondly, the confidence of the Murds that the Russians would not oppose them.
- 5. It was therefore decided that discussions should first be opened with deneral Helmikoff, Consret Officer Joissending the Russian foress in Aserbailas, who resides at Tabris, and somehow nolve the matter with him in a friendly manner. In 6th May the demoral and a member of his senior officers were invited to lunch and Unismdari. Massassion bosan after lunch and continued until 6 p.m. The Junepal stated that firstly the escent evente were, in general, due to the mimosity and strife of the population among themselves, the madent autity of the Kurds for them, and recent actions by the Condomicrio, and that some of the plundering has been done by the people themalives. Secondly. it was mentioned to the Comoral that the insecurity and ruin of villages and dispersul of the villagers has been due to the epolling of supplies and the appearance of famine, and that this would affect not only the internal distantion, but also the Russian forces, so thy had no help in solving the trouble been rendered by the Russian authorities in response to repeated reguests of the Chief of Condermerie and the Catamiar?
- ternal affairs of Iran and we never interfers in your current internal work, thereafre intervention in this matter would be contrary to a general principle, which the Residen Sectional has adopted from the beginning." It was mentioned to the Sectional: "You did not agree to our having safficient forces in the 4th Ustan and secondly the Kurds, in the confidence of your help, desed to consit such destardly acts." Further, the General said the that serious news received from Reseich and the surrounding districtures due to the instigation of Pasciste and was to their profit and not one per cent of it was true.
- 5. After this discussion and our hearing this sort of subject it was decided to shandon flying to Resaich, but to go there with Colonel Selivanon, Second-in-Journal of the Russian forces, who was recently promoted Brigodier, and some other officers,

- -

and to investigate the affair on the spot; to learn in company with him whether, as the Russians thought, the serious news was fabricated, or whether some was exaggerated and the rest true.

- 6. On the evening of the same day, the General invited myself and the Ustandar, and the officers accompanying to the American Club, and in the course of the cordial reception given, further discussion took place about the necessity for cooperation, and it was definitely decided that we should go the next merning, Thursday, 7th May, with Colonel Selivanon, three senior Russian officers, and the Ustandar to Resaich. As was gathered during the first discussion, the political actions of the Government had resulted in unimportant and undesirable effects, and my action also in the affair, in carrying out the policy and in order to profit by effective results, should be to continue the Government's policy.
- 7. At 7 a.m. on May 7th, I left Tebris with the persons named for Resaich. While passing Marand and Ehoi, we saw signs of fear and enxisty exong the inhabitants. Between Ehoi and Shayab most of the villages were about to be evacuated, and large crowds with women, children, cows and sheep, were moving from every quarter towards Ehoi and Shapur. On arrival at Shahpur, about 10,000 men and women, some of whom had been plundered and others had been frightened and fled, were collected in the streets, so that we had the greatest difficulty in getting through the press to the Governor's office. The crowds pushed after us with shouts and ories to the Governor's place. The condition of the population was so pitiable that the Eussians themselves were affected and enxious for them.
- 8. I at once took steps to quieten the people. As telegrams and reports of a Kurdish attack were received from every quarter, mobile patrols of Gendameerie and Russian soldiers were despatched to places which were being attacked or in danger. This action gave the people more hope in the Government's attention and leadership for their rescue, and they took our arrival as heaven-sent.
- 9. After this urgent action to stop further plundering by the Kurds and to quieten the people, we left at 2 p.m. from Shahpur towards Resalch.
- io. On the way, as the Russian officers accompanying us saw with their own eyes, most of the villages inhabited by Persians were evacuated and had been plundered, but some Armenian and Assyrian villages were sage from the reveges of the Kurds and their inhabitants were busy at cultivation in complete peace and security. Along the read several groups of refuges villagers besought us and complained of the killing and plundering by the Kurds.
- ii. After pressing the Quahche pass and descending to the plain of Sunai, Beredoost and Reslouchai district, which includes the most populated and sottled part of Remaich and, on account of having important rivers such as Marlouchai. Rousechai. Shahrchai and their tributaries, all that land is fertile and rich and has gardens with one to three thousand Fersian inhabitants, all that part was entirely without inhabitants; doors and windows had been ripped out, and even the roof-beams of most of the houses had been removed and taken away.
- is. It happened that after our crossing Marlouchai, we met in the plain a group of Kurds, foot and horsemen, numbering about 300. They were scattered and moving in groups, all armed. Even after the appearance of the first car a number of Kurds (those on foot) ran to the heights, while some of their cavalry dismounted and took aim in ditches and channels behind rocks. We then reached some of the horsemen, who had with them some timber from doors

and beams and some glass panes and other things from their latest look of uninhabited villages. The care stopped at once. With Colonel Selivanov and other Russian officers we shouted and threatened the horseson, who were preparing to stand or to run away, to some forward.

13. By means of Hajid Khen of Tebriz, who was with us, and one of the Bussian officers who knew Turki, we questioned them and it sypeared that they were taking their loot from the surrounding villages. When Colonel Selivenov objected to the head of the Rurds and threatened him that if plundering were repeated the Rurds and threatened him that if plundering were repeated the Rurds and threatened him that if plundering were repeated the Rurds and the Sed Army would begin operations against the Euros, the headman expressed obedience and promised from the morrow to refrain from plundering. The gear they were taking eway with them they threw on the ground and went off to their own places. Shile we were busy talking with this group of Euros and feet, were watching from various distances. When we left there, they also left towards their villages. Foreign villages on the road such as Gavelen, Sarghalou, Choongaraion, etc. to the vicinity of Resalch town were all emply of inhabitants and reined.

id. Seeing this pitiful landscape, where a fearful calm reigned from end to end showed that once again those same blackstained rebels and evil persons, who have not smalled the slightest civilization and humanity, were coming like eighteen years ago to velcomes, with this difference only, that then we faced them like ensures bravely in the combat area, while today they came before us with the plandered goods of women and unfortunate people. We also with empty bands had to be ashamed towards them, and socing these unfortunate and dark days, in sorrow of heart, but in expectation of the day of vengance, to leave them as they were and go. The anger and sorrow of our group was such that most of the soldiers with us waited for orders with furious looks to fight against a much more numerous enemy and secrifice themselves to resome their fellow countryness.

15. At 9 p.m. on the same day we reached Ressieh. At once we made enquiries from Hajor Remal. the Officer Commending the Gendarmeric of Remaich, and the state of effairs was much that the Chief of the Gendarmeric of the Smd District of Ascreaign had made his report, a summary of which is submitted herewith ") Anquiries of the Governor and of the Chief of Police of Ressieh equiries of the Gendarmeric report.

is. On Friday, Sth May, at suarise, thousands of people collected round the Ustanday's Office and some of them entered the yard. With greams they complained of the excesses, the phondering, and the raping by the Auris. Since from this point there should be no action without consent of the Austians, the Russian Consul and Colonel Selivanov and othere were asked to some to the Ustanday's office. After detailed discussions as to provention of killing and phashering by the Rurds and to re-establish security, it was agreed that for the prepart there should be posts of Austians and dendermorie in essential places, subject to Rurdish excesses and phashering. Accordingly it was also agreed to prepare a notice to confort the refugees and plandered villagers, and in order to give them hope in speedy action by the Sevenment, I read it to the proof and each centence has repeated in Turki to the people.

17. That evening we were invited by the Russian Commender, with the Ustendars and officers accompanying, to the Russian Club, and in the course of the cordial reception given us again friendly discussion took place regarding the necessary co-operation.

18. A copy of this notice will be attached for your attention. Then by means of Ghari Mchaund and Sayid Abdulla, who are both influential pricate among the Kurds, advice, threats, and encouragement were given; but considering the present serious

situation, there is no hope of success by this method. Also 67 villagers and gendarmeric, who were wounded and branded in the recent events, are scriously ill in the Government hospital and were shown to colonel Selivanon. Casualties, including those died from wounds or by drowning, about 400, according to the villagers' reports.

19. On the afternoon of the 9th May, as arranged, a start was wade in appointing and placing the posts in the accessary points. In order that, until despatch of a force from Tehran and its arrival at Resaich, full advantage should be taken of the favourable attitude of the Russians after their having seen the situation, it was arranged that the posts should be manned at once, and after arrival of the force, these posts would consist only of Iranian troops. The secret purpose of this temporary arrangement was to make the Russians partly responsible for the insecurity in the region, the serious outcome of which has been as related, so that in future they would be more concerned in it.

20. On 10th May, when we left Rezaich, as we observed on route, all posts necessary had been established, and to some extent people were hopeful from these measures and the return of security.

Si. In Shahpur also General Selivanon again definitely instructed the Russian Commander to ec-operate with the Genderasrie in the provention of plundering and again made the people hopeful from the prompt measures taken by the Government to re-establish security. Also after our return to Tabris on the lith May, there was another interview with the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Russian forces, and in the course of friendly discussion he practically confessed their mistaks with regard to the Euros and their not understanding the demage of these events and gave a definite promise of help and co-operation.

22. But with regard to the damage sustained by this region, since the Datan of Resaich is the most populated and richest part of Americalian and has countless flocks and herds, the total damage is very great and has been estimated at 70 million rials, mostly sheep and snimple.

Constraten

the view point of different policies prevailing there and other probable dangers which may reach there, the most important thing in this district is the miestion of officials who do their work properly, with intelligence and interest in the security and peace of the population. Because most of these undestrable events are evidently the result of the ignerance of officials as to the political position, and the repeatty and oppression. Second in importance is the despatch of a sufficient force, so that with restoration of confidence and agreement of the Russians, by treating the population kindly and attracting the tribul chiefs, they may carry out their difficult and encrous mission. The tribus who have precised this kind of treason and have injured and plundered the people should be severely punished. If today this measure is not appropriate or affective, tomorrow they should not in a more severe way.

If other methods of action are considered, this depends

*) Not attached.

144/135/42

Tran: Kurds

152 116 42

FOREIGN OFFICE

662

18/5/42

Desp:

IMPORTANT



Addressed to Foreign Office repeated Tabriz

Tabriz No. 43 Ankara No. 74 IMPORTANT Kuibyshev No. 163

Minstate Cairo No. 65 SAVING

Bagdad No. 97 "V Gov. of India No. 44 "

131

My Tel. 639.

Prime Minister and Soviet Ambassador both tell me that Soviet authorities have agreed to 1,500 Persian troops going to Rezaich area. First group of 500 is expected to leave today or tomorrow. Military Attaché states that commanding officer is sensible, tactful and speaks Russian.

In a statement published today Minister of War says that disorders were due to a few Kurdish clans only. Some villages with Assyrian or Armenian inhavitants had been spared, but investigation showed that those sections of the population had definitely not participated in disorders.

Pile Calr C B BULLARD.



Tran: Kurds 152/115/42

SAVINGRAM 222222222

To: Minstate Cairo No. 64 No. 95 Bagdad

Date: 16th May, 1942.

ATTISH EMBASS

BAGDAD

Following from Tabriz No. 59 of 13th May, 1942.

Addressed to Tehran. BEGINS. repeated Foreign Office No. 8.

Your Tel. 628 and my Tel. 7 to Foreign Office.

Governor General came to see me last night to
say that Russians were establishing military posts at
principal points in Western Accordance to the second seco principal points in Western Azerbaifan but that Kurds did not believe they meant business and were moving towards Rezaieh again. He urged that

(1) Russians should at least once fire to kill,
(2) minimum of 2,000 Persian troops is necessary,
(3) we should establish Vice-Consulate at Rezaich.

As for (1) I think Russian military strength in Azerbairan may be less than is generally believed and that they will continue to avoid hostilities with Kurds at all costs.

As for (2) Governor General had just come from United States Consul and I suspect his primary object was to get United States Consul and myself to telegraph our Legations urging necessity for more Persian troops. I knew my United States Colleague had already lent himself for this purpose, so I went early this morning to warn him and suggest approaching new Governor offering to take him to Rezaieh with me. It so happened that at the same time we discussed Turkish Consul-General's alarmist reports and agreed he is most dangerous person, only yesterday I ridiculed to his face his suggestion that Russians are concentrating troops at Kasvin against us.

As for (3), I am leaving for Rezaieh 15th May if you see no objection, and will report my views in due course. I expect to stay there for some days, But Vice-Consul will recall me if necessary.

> Tabriz quiet thanks to increased military patrols, but Soviet authorities suspect there is under (? ground) agitation calculated to embarrass them. Consul-General. ENDS.

BULLARD.

MORSION OFFICE

6.33

14/5/42



IMMEDIATE

Addressed to Foreign Office repeated Ankara

Ankera No. 69
Tabriz No. 41
Authyshev No. 157

Minatate Cairo No. 89 SAVING
India No. 40 SAVING
Bascad No. 91 SAVING

Mot Recd

My Tel. 628.

War who has now returned from REZAIEL. He said trouble started near REZAIER when bendarmerie officer tried to disarm some Kurds. Anasian authorities told him in TABRIE that reports of Lardish atrocities had been circulated by Axis agents and had little foundation. General Extivators accompanied him to REZAIEM. KHOI and SHAHUR were full of refugees but Russians maintained that they had fled merely in panio. Fetween SHAHUR and ExtExaiem they not about 500 Euraigh bersemen laden with cooty. Kurds made he attempt to fight or run away and after some conversation agreed to give up their booty. Russian General would not agree that they should be disarmed as he was not prepared to risk a fight and the Eurape were allowed to go.

From what he saw in an Affil and elecwhere Minister for her estimates that casualties among villagers were about 150 killed and 810 sounded. These were ell pescentil losion villagers and there was no case of an Armenian or Assyrian village being attacked. To saw a few people in hospital the had been transed with hot irons and identified one case of a woman's breast being cut.

a number of detechments of military for the protestion of the countryside generally. After the protestion Russian General had also consented to one Persian cattalion of 500 being stationed at either R.Z. [IN or Shahy) a. Sintster for Car felt this would be insufficient but Russians would not agree to more.

no intention of allowing the hurds to be disarred and may be hoping to use them as possible allies in the event of war with fulfill. Russians seemed however shocked at Aurdish behaviour, and Instant evidently did not wish to encourage lawlessness.

be Excalance have also agreed to the posting of persian frontier guards for the prevention of smiggling but Einister for Far thinks guards will be disarmed by the Auros.

the situation in REZAINH itself was calmer but that villagers were still afraid to return to their homes. Since his return to Tankah a telegraphic report had been received of another raid on REZAINH in spite of the posting of Aussian protective detachments.

Poreign Office lesse repeat Kuibyshev.

BULLARD.

Pile

Coh. am for HE. thin 2 happy - 41 don't white in tenst by your in them in them are way

British Embassy, No. 35(144/120/42) 11th May, 1942.

Digest of a telegram addressed by Chief of Police, Resaich, to Police Department, Tehran, and copied to Governor-General, Tabriz, dated 1st May.

Today at noon the Chief of Police with the Soviet Colonel from Tabriz, HUSSEIN ALIOFF, (Prosecutor-General) JAFAR AGHA, and ther Soviet officer representing the military police left GEUKTEPE village, 8 kilometres from REZAIEH where the Kurdish Chiefs are concentrated, as follows:

HAMZA AGHA MAMISH KORA AINI AGHA ZERZA, Sheikh JALLAL DERBENDI, SIROBEG MEHMED HUSSEIN and his brothers, the sons of KERIM HERKI, KADIR AGHA and other Kurdish chiefs unknown to us. Also BABAJAN, an Assyrian, the leader of the Assyrian rebels who had taken up arms against the gendarmes, and some other Assyrian leaders unknown to us. These were waiting for us. Asked about the

cause of the trouble they replied as follows:-

Bad treatment from gendarmes, inspired by the Ajams; for instance, on the End Ordibehesht five of Sheikh JALLAL's people had come to do business in REZAIEH, carrying 25,000 rials. Having bought some goods they were returning when they were attacked by the gendarmes from posts at HALANUSH and RESHAKON. Three were killed, one wounded and the money and goods taken from them by the gendarmes to villagers.

(2) The publication of the notice about the disarming of

the hurds.

(3) Distribution of arms by SERHANG HASHIMI to Persian villagers at BALANUSH, ZURGABAD and FOULADLOU to attack Kurds, etc.

The Kurds claimed that they had taken steps to protect themselves, some of them gathering in MEHMUDABAD village, where they were attacked by gendarmes and villagers, when 6 were killed (names quoted). Thereupon all the Kurds from MEHABAD to SALMAS had risen to protect themselves. Urged to go back to their villages they made these demands:-

1) No gendarmerie posts in Kurdish villages; nor must

gendarmes interfere with them.

(2) Kurds must be free to administer their own internal

(3) Arms held by Ajams, who are the enemies of the Kurds and are Fascists, must be collected and handed to the Soviet authorities.

(4) As for goods stolen from the villagers, they could not possibly restore them - they could not ask Kurds who had suffered casualties to hand back what they had taken.

towards the Iranian Government, but they were invited, with sweet words, to put an end to the trouble and try to restore the stolen property, but they continued to reply in the same terms.

The Kurds stated that the 28 gendarmes surrounded in FOULADLOU village had been disarmed and sent safe and sound to REZAIEH. The Red Army Colonel did not insist on the restitution of the stolen goods or of the arms taken from the posts at FOULADLOU and BALANUSH, but told the Kurds to disperse at once. They agreed subject to the acceptance of the demands mentioned above.

Would not be taken for the present, but that when they come into the town they must deposit arms with friends outside. The Kurds accepted this and promised to go back home tonight. At Chief of Police's request, the Colonel asked them not to molest villagers on their way home.

The number of armed Kurds in GEUKTEPE exceeded 400; 200 more were seen on the road. They themselves said they had more than 1,000 armed men and a number of Mangur Kurds from MEHABAD are on the way to join them. The Soviet officer asked me to instruct /the

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the town-people to re-open their shops and the villagers to return home. On the other hand the Bakhshidar reported that since yesterday noon a number of Kurds have surrounded ANOHENA village in NAZLOUCHAI district, 24 kilometres from REZAIKH, and are fighting with the villagers. Another report says that 13 Kurds have occupied the strong point of DIGALA village, 3 kilometres from REZAIEH. REZAIEH people and villagers have no confidence either in what we or the Soviet officers say. Please tell us what we have to say to those people who have been plundered.

SERHANG HASHIMI has sent a telegram from TABRIZ threatening the Kurds. This clashes with what Soviet officers have said and is not helpful in the present situation. It is no joke that 1,500 Kurds are collecting from MEHARAD and elsewhere on REZAICH. If the Kurds continue to unite like this, disaster will ensue.

In conclusion, last night Soviet military and police authorities, without any Persian officer being present, have gone to see the Kurds mentioned above. Nothing is known of the object of this meeting.

MOHAMED CHAZI from MEHABAD arrived here today. Sheikh ABDULLAH, son of Sheikh ABDUL KADER, is also understood to have left MEHABAD for REZAIEH.

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CONFIDENTIAL. Digest of a telegram received by the Governor-General at Tabris on May 1st, 1942 from the Chief of Police at REZAIEH. The Soviet Consul-General and the officer commanding the Red troops arrived by plane on April 30th. They held a meeting at noon with the acting Farmandar and the chief officials. They enquired into the cause of the trouble and were told that it was attributable to Kurdish turbulence and desire for plunder. The Soviet Consul-Cemeral suggested that the trouble had been caused by the attempt to disarm the Kurds. To rebut this suggestion the Chief of Police showed him the official notice about disarming, drawing attention to its terms, and pointing out that the trouble had begun before it was published. People had been killed and road guards attacked before the public saw it. This impressed the Consul-General. The Consul-General declared that he was there to help and that he was especially anxious to have order restored at the time of sowing the crops. He suggested a meeting with the Kurds and asked for a representative to accompany the Soviet officers. The Chief of Police, the Consul-General, the Colonel from TABRIZ, the Commandant at REZAIEH and another Soviet officer accordingly went to ASKERABAD village, at 6 kilometres from REZAIEH and entered into negotiation with 12 Kurdish leaders. Among them were NURI BEY HERKI, KIAMIL BEY HERKI, Sheikh SADIQ and SEYYID AHMAD, sons of SEYYID TAHA, HASSAN AGHA of the Somai Kurds, one RASHID, with seven others not known to the Chier of the Police but whose names will be ascertained and reported to Tehrane. The Kurds complained of persecution by the gendarmeris. of the killing of Kurds following the establishment of the post at RESHAKAN on the road to MEHABAD, of the disaming of the Aurds by order of SERHANG HASHIMI, of the seigure of arms from Kurds in REZAIEH itself, of the arming of Persians by the Persian authorities against the Kurds, etc., etc. The Soviet Consul-General explained that the order about disarming applied generally, and was not intended for REZAIEH alone. It was a measure for ensuring order of which the Rad Army approved. He urged them to disperse and get back to their normal pursuits. To this the Kurds agreed, but laid down the following conditions: (1) There must be no Amniehs in the Kurdish district between KHOI and MEHABAD. 92) The Kurds must be allowed to carry arms freely. (3) 1,800 rifles in the hands of Persian villagers in the REZAIEH district must be collected and delivered to the Med Army (4) There must be one representative of the Kurds in every Government department. 5} The Kurds must have freedom in their national affairs. 6) The Government must pay for schools in KURDISTAN in which the Kurdish language would be used. (7) The villages of MERGAVAR, TERGAVAR and DASHT, claimed by the Herki Kurds and SEYYID TAHA's sons and the villages of BIRADOST claimed by HASSAN AGHA and ABDIVI Kurds to be restored to their owners. (8) The release of 20 kurdish prisoners. The Chief of Police in reply explained the scope of the order about disarming, pointing out that there had been

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a great deal of misunderstanding. No more was intended than that the kurds should leave their arms outside the town when coming into REZATEH, and be free to take them up and carry them when they went out again. As for the prisoners, he asked for names and full particulars, so that the matter might be examined with a view to releasing the men if the law permitted. As for the other demands, he said they must be referred to the Government.

The Russians also said they must refer the conditions before making any comment. They appealed to the Kurds to disband and to go quietly without moltesting anyone.

The Chief of Police asked that plundered property be restored. The Kurds denied all knowledge of any property having been plundered.

The Chief of Police and the Russians returned to the Governorate at 1830 and had conversation with the officials there. The Consul-General declared that the Fascists were responsible for the story that the Russians were helping the Kurds and giving them ammunition. He asked the local authorities to stop these rumours. He quoted cases to show that the Russians had themselves been attacked by the Kurds; three weeks before some Soviet army cars were fired on on the SALMAS road, and only three days earlier Red cavalry had been fired on near REZAIEH.

The Consul-General was then shown an official report stating that on one occasion when the Kurds were stealing cattle near the town and when the gendarmes were preparing to stop them, two Russian officers. firing their revolvers, with thirty mounted troops, came in between the two parties, with the result that the gendarmes could take no action and the Kurds got away with the enimals.

(What the Consul-General replied, if anything, is not reported, but it is stated that he left at 1930 for TABRIZ. On the 1st May, however, his office stated that he had not come back).

It was agreed that the local Russian commander would go and negotiate with ZIROBEG, the Kurdish leader who had surrounded a body of gendermeric of FOULABLOU. The TABRIZ commander would also return to help release these gendarmes and deal with the question of plundered property.

THE CONTRACTOR OF STREET, STRE

The telegram ends with the statement that the Kurds did not disperse but that they were still plundering, and that they had taken away the government owned equipment and animals from the agricultural department's station three kilometres from the town.

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152/112/42.

British Embassy, Bagdad.

No. 34(144/119/42)

With the compliments H. M. Minister Tehran.

Internal Situation Azerbainjan.

Contidontial.

Tabris, 7th Hay, 1949.

air,

I have the homour to submit the following report in amplification of my recent telegrams on the troubled state of western Aserbaljan.

- the accrican are. Surjett on the read from debabed to rebris on intended not for her but for a poung kind who was accompanying her. Her death is therefore no more than a tragic incident in a furdish blood-foud. Her murderers were arrested.
- eron meaten on the second of april there one move of menticular very services labort. The Eurice were ouvered in strength on the town. Juring most of the Sith there bod been beers rille-fire, which sent the people from the surrougian villages panis-stricten into the town, cerrying and driving before them what they could of their pertable possessions and flooks. Tresently the town was surrounded. even the treelve mile road to the lake being out, so that there was no communication eroust by telegraph. These conditions persisted for seven or eight days, when there came a relegation in the tension. At the names the gunis seen to have withdrawn a listile from the town, but both Remaich and Selmas are stated to be full of refuse villagers who vill correctly have less some part of thatr possessions to ear nothing of their time at a sesson when time is indeed name, oven in certica.
- the Perstan Government has been previously represented and bedly served during this origin. There has been me Covernor-Constraint there since Constraint Jupal Left. Bustes andr Ibrahimi resently appointed Savernor, was setime as Gereraer Semeral. has eldwort to empt to the first size of trouble and is thought now to be under arrest. At all events, its Funday ners was given temperary charge of sectors Americalian as from the South but could not bring bimedlf to proceed. to contented bineelf with personaling two hurdish notables of deleged of eg et deliber deliber in legels to ge to bessies and ter to personate the Euris to timperes. They were both there by the 20th and claimed on initial excess which deserve are leader greatly. Then their stock folls it seemed that the ameliane were leadens of their contribe, if the remissions serve to be bedieved, and it is corried that the efficient already on the spot were aggricated because these men arrived without versing and proposeds in metarious mismus without consulting them. But the most effective opposition to to chante was made by an insuring who removed parts from their car so that for some days they eat in meater complaining by telegraph that the suspicate would not give them tremerers. ar the ard or the 4th any they had obtained sume sort of transport and were noving around the encountrasts and a but by his time all hopes had been transferred to the penalbility that assesses would come from Tobres and take charge of the seemtime the petty sificials left in session som telegree efter telegree pleasing their danger and belpleaseness bleming the auscience for helping the mai describing Lagerugel and.
- S. The Musicas, it is said, could have stopped the trouble

Mis Majosty's Minister, British Legation,

DEX

at an hour's mittee by merely telling the hurds to go home. in, therefore, it is demanded, at a they not expend the mall execute of emercy necessary to put an one to the turnell? enewer cames all to easily that the massians are planning to aill the mathority of the Jorshan government here in the north. the dussians certainly seem to have done very little to mayort the gendarmes and comfort the peaceful population. The Soviet consul-comparal and the inter or staff certainly flow to less tob on the 30th and not a body of Auriliah looders the come evening. That appealed to them to dispure and marrowted the enter of allos in his explanation that there was no intention to dicara the auris senerally but morely to provent them carrying arms late the towns but the met recult was that the Bards presented demands (not appendix 1) materialism ones of which seem to be bardly the eart of thing a dumi would think of readily. I had meany talks with my sowiet callegame after his return, but I found it difficult to get more out of him then veriations of the thomas that there had been great exampleration. That the local authority was incredibly inerricient and also lecking in goodwill to end, by making reseasable compossions, a commetion which they themselves had disried. I tried to persuade his that the inefficiency of the average Pergisa official is a Permanent fector in this country, that exaggeretian and panic are sormal, but that a state of affairs existed which was sufficiently eleming to require some controlling action. told him that covicualy there must be suffering in the ville ore in view of the pilleging of such property as the villagers had been mable to carry with them, and that possibly cross would be lost to an extent which might threaten a sportage of food. I repeated some of the things our Turklah collegges had feered, suggesting that even if he too were emaggerating a good deal, derman propagands was bound to make use of these events and all the attendant runours for purposes of propagands in Turbur, and particularly propagands addressed to military circles there. suring one commercation in places the mucher of surds maker arms at 10.000, and was obviously worried by the more idea of a punitive expedition by the suspines against such makes think he was genminely concerned last the Seviet methorities should drift into nontilities with the musis. The military authorities probably do not care to rely as the theory that they but to my tie word to see the auditab forces milt emert they would probably not care to right a figure, and to be sure of enforcing an order to dispurse they probably would like to how certain forces at their disposal. It seems unlikely that a request for permission to divert such forces for possible bostill sperations against the Euris would be walcomed at beadquarters. or that any local official bore would aponeur it if he could avoid doing so. I have therefore wondered these days whether suitwelms know what was happening, winther the local essials were trying to minimise the commetion and hoping that it would solve iteelf with no more than the loss of lives here and there and the pilless of some villages.

propaganda value for the enemy in the events of the past tendays. His interest in what is happening on the Turkish frontier is natural and I expect there is some ground for his view that there are elements among the Kuris who thirst for revenge on Turkey and who are only awaiting a forourable nament in order to make trouble on the Turkish side of the frantier. I think too that he was justified in noting any signs of Aussian considerational tenderness for the Euris as against the Ferniams and in scrutinising elogely those of the Eurish demands which sentains indications that some Euris are thinking of a Eurish metional

life and the perpetuation of a severete Sardish organisation within the state, in a rest opposition to the policy of both Turkey and Persis towards such ainsrities. But his talk sees for buyond such considerations and he sees in the Semeich diserters the beginning of religious messesses and to possibility that Turkey may have to intervene again. mede much of a demand made by a delegation of Resulctus that the frontier be thrown open so that the peaceful people of sectors assistant new flow to the protection of their bestman Turks. He took this place of extents executeration nore or less seriously, but the rurales vice conside at Reseich was wissers be eased the persons who made a corresponding region to him to put it in writing, and that was the end of the metter. The fact to that the Turkies Coneul Coneral here to definitely perguaded that the Commenc will succeed in breaking up the amentes defence and that there will be perione disorder in these parts before the Sermon out take control.

To ap My. Gook indexted in his despatch No.11 of April Sipt, the new Jonesh of the United States of America has more or loss publicly declared himself to be a ve ching against possible Massian agreesion. He told me on April Sith that he had from the Seriet Shief of Staff and the Jonesh General together at the Seriet Consulate Concrel and that they had agted Min whether or not they decade intervene ent that when he loft them they had determined not to do so. At the time I thought it possible that at once stage the same question might be put to no and accordingly I enquired by telegree whether you agreed that the American was never put, however, and I now think that the American Jonesh was consulted not because there was any intention to take his advise, but to go into his mini. It may do the Emerican no harm to knew that the United States Consults as empired that that they have ulterior notions.

After consideration of all the factor distorted so they are by remount and front, and burting board what my callegance here to our i on ours that the innetials are justified in our ine that it is the resistant themselves was been touched did this explantation is don't the employers some elevaty them; the tures very bound somer to etest abouting effect of many recor of restraint. But the ventures of the gerement's tem at mentals the arrest vite which coversors-tensoral bare left mentered with their related to errive and the the 'eleme' in memoral were an invitation to an elemilities of th and the mer-lim estate. It was sentent beated to risk to beared which brought metters to a bead. An erder was immed that furte must not corry arms into the tous, and horizons instint tild bie geniemes to see that it was enforced. test teresteers of incidents followed to which the Impie considers that they were attended by the Jornians as part of a same to restore open-manife control. A con of Shifth Take, riding in mession in a corrison with his ritle in his beats was drawed down and bectom. A word vecting a turben had his free slapped. two some and three corn size of Bedil ages, carrying rifles in or mear the tout, were attached by gendermon and viyed out. The Aurie men that the Ford and Leched the force to best up this stitute; they appearently counted on a free head from the amentance and so the trouble started.

9. Now at last a representative of standing has been sent from tehren. The Minister for War Seached Reseleb tenight, and with him were the new Governor General for Western Asserbailan, Dr. Marseban, the Governor-General for Seatorn Asserbailan and the

Soviet Chief of Staff from Tabris. The Minister Pecalty the

typanical

commiss corps on the afternoon of the 6th while still at Tabriz. to said that he had practically escured Eugelan cooperation and that he expected to be able to send a divid on of Pereion troops to be stationed at Ardebil, Tabris and Resalch. He hoped that erains troops from the south and from the east would converge on Research and orus: the Europe, but at the same hime he exid the present was not the mement for a final settlement. the vexed question of carrying arms, be said he contemplated for the time being some arrangement such as obtains in Iraq, where liceness are issued freely to enable huris to carry weapons and has telegraphed to his urging him not to be too lenient with the surve and for the moment serelan conflidence is elimbing steeply out of the shyes where it was plunged for the past ten days. it will indeed be interesting to observe what will become of the Auritan Gemands, how far the Aussians may assist, or at least percitate will show eredon and restraint if they do get the appear Market .

10. It should be stated that whereas the Soviet Camel Ceneral alleged that the Euros of the north-west had been assisted by others from the South and from the Iraqi frontier, information so far obtained from the Persians themselves and from a Rind living in Schabed is definite that no tribes were involved except those living in the area along the frontier west of the laws. Salmas was not involved. The total number of rifles may be put at 1000, or 1500 at the nest, according to the

Armeniane had joined the robol Euros, and no doubt there were individuals from the minorities who were ready to look and wipe off old secres. In general, however, there seems to be no question of fighting for rolling a lone, and it now seems likely that the total destimped will not correspond with the penior that the total destimped in the nature of a massacre and the talk of attractives has no doubt been enaggerated. At present the list stands at seven women with breasts out off, some girls reped and some children through into a stream. The Seviet Completent has accurate no that the newly appainted Evenion Completent Houseled and went with the Chief of Folios to investigate one attractly report and found it to be quite difficultied waters.

liber the headur to be, sir, your ment,

agt. 2. T. Urquhart M. E. Cameul Constral. Appendix No.1 to Mr. Urqubert's despatch dated 7th May, 1942, musbered 18.

Conditions laid down by Auralah leaders at a meeting with Persian and Russian representatives on April 30th, 1942.

1. There must be no ammiche in the Eurdich district

S. The Euris must be allowed to earny arms freely

someten district must be calleded and delivered to the Red Army.

4. There must be one representative of the Euris in every

government department in Resulch

5. The Europe must have freedom in their national affairs 5. The government must pay for schools in European, in

which the Eurdish language much be used.

7. The villages of Mergavar, Tergavar and Dacht, claimed by the Herri Euros and Sepyid Take's spine, and the villages of Miradost, claimed by Hassan Agha and the Abilvi Kards, must be restared to the claimants.

8. The release of twenty Eurolish prisoners is temanded

the following conditions were laid down by another group of leaders at a minilar meeting at doubtepe on May lat.

is there must be no gendermerie peets in Earlich villages nor must the gendermes interfere vith Suris

to imple must be free to administer their sun internal

ariains

S. Appe bold by Ajame, who are the emeater of the Earle and are Passiste, must be enlicated and handed to the Series authorities

L. As for goods taken from villagers, they cannot be restored; Kurds who have suffered ensualties cannot be asked to give best that have taken.

Iran: 1200ds. 152/11/42

(152/111/42)

His Majesty's Embassy presents its compliments to Army Headquarters and begs leave to inform them that the contents of Headquarters' Memorandum No. G/330 of April 23rd have been brought to the notice of the Political Adviser, Northern Area, Iraq.

* 152/94/42

British Embassy,

BAGDAD.

16th May, 1942.

VH JB RK



TELEGRAM. How received. 14BRIZ TO: H. M. AMBASSADOR, From : PARAP BAGDAD. TAURUS Copies to: @ =. W.g. Goc Despatched: 11.5.42 (1615) Received: 12.5.42 (0800) Decyphered: 12.5.42 (1220) No. Addressed to FOREIGN OFFICE NO. Z, rptd to Tehran, Bagdad, Angora, Cairo. The Minister of War, Governor-General of Eastern Azerbaijan and accompanying officials have returned from Rezaieh after installing the new Governor-General. I propose to visit the latter in the next few days. Meanwhile the Governor-General here admits that there has been immense exaggeration of the Kurdish incident There was widespread panic but not more than five or six killed while the atrocities shrunk to one woman killed while resisting a looter. The loot was taken from abandoned villages but the Kurds who secured none are denouncing those who did, so that the authorities hope to recover a good deal. The most serious consequence is the interruption of cultivation and general lack of confidence. The Governor is giving money in relief and trying to send the peasantry home. The area generally is now quiet. The Governor-General says that it is agreed in principle that the Iranian troops will be allowed to return, but that the Soviet authorities suggest 500 while the Inanians went 2,000. The Soviet troops will meanwhile man, jointly with the gendarmes, the posts between Khoi and the village twelve miles west of Lake on Khaneh road. A friendly Mamish tribe are being subsidised to patrol the road in their area. Tabrizhes not been without a backwash of the Rezaieh incident. The Iranians have recovered courage. On the night of the 9th there was a brawl between drunken Moslems and armed toughs occasioned by a quarrel about a girl according to the Governor-General. Knives were drawn and the police made six arrests and dispersed the remainder with the help of a few Soviet troops. A number of troops on street patrol appeared to increase yesterday. I regret that my colleague from Turkey is building morbid fancies of impending massacres and racial strife on this slender basis.

How received.

INDIV

TELEGRAM.

From: Foreign Office,

London.

To: H. M. AMBASSADOR,

BAGDAD.

Copies to: COC (

Despatched: 10/5/42, 13.30 hrs.

Decyphered: 11/5/42, 11.10 "

No. 496 of 9th May, 1942

Following received from Angora telegram No. 914 repeated to Tehran, Knibyshev, begins.

The M.F.A. informs me that he has received numerous telegrams from Kuibyshev, Tehran, Tabriz and elsewhere, reporting activities of Kurds and Assyrians. Rezayieh is stated to be besieged, and the M.F.A. learns that the Russians are not allowing Iranian troops to operate in defence. Villages are being pillaged.

The M.F.A. added, Rezayieh being so near to Turkish frontier, the Turkish Government were becoming He had hitherto never spoken direct to the Soviet Government about this matter, and he preferred to address himself to me. He evidently hopes that we may be able to take up the matter with Knibysheve

I told him that I would report the matter to you. As far as I was concerned, I had no recent news from Tehran.

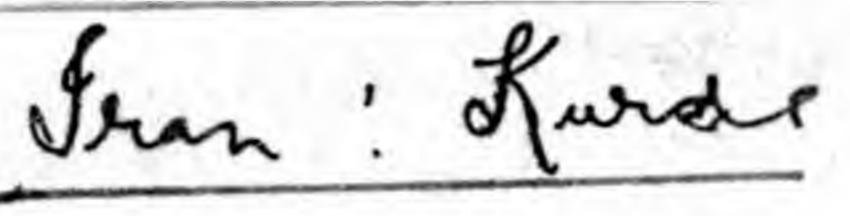
I should add that the Iranian Ambassador mentioned to me on May 2nd, report that Rezayieh was surrounded by the Kurds.

Please repeat to Tehran and Knibyshev.

SMK JM RK



How received. INDIV Not reed 1 change



TELEGRAM.

From :

FOREIGN OFFICE. To: H. M. AMBASSADOR,

BAGDAD.

Copies to:

LONDON.

Despatched: 10.5. 0830 Received: 11.5. 0800

Decyphered: 11.5. 1040

No. 495

8th May, 1942.

Addressed to TEHRAN KUIBYSHEV BAGDAD

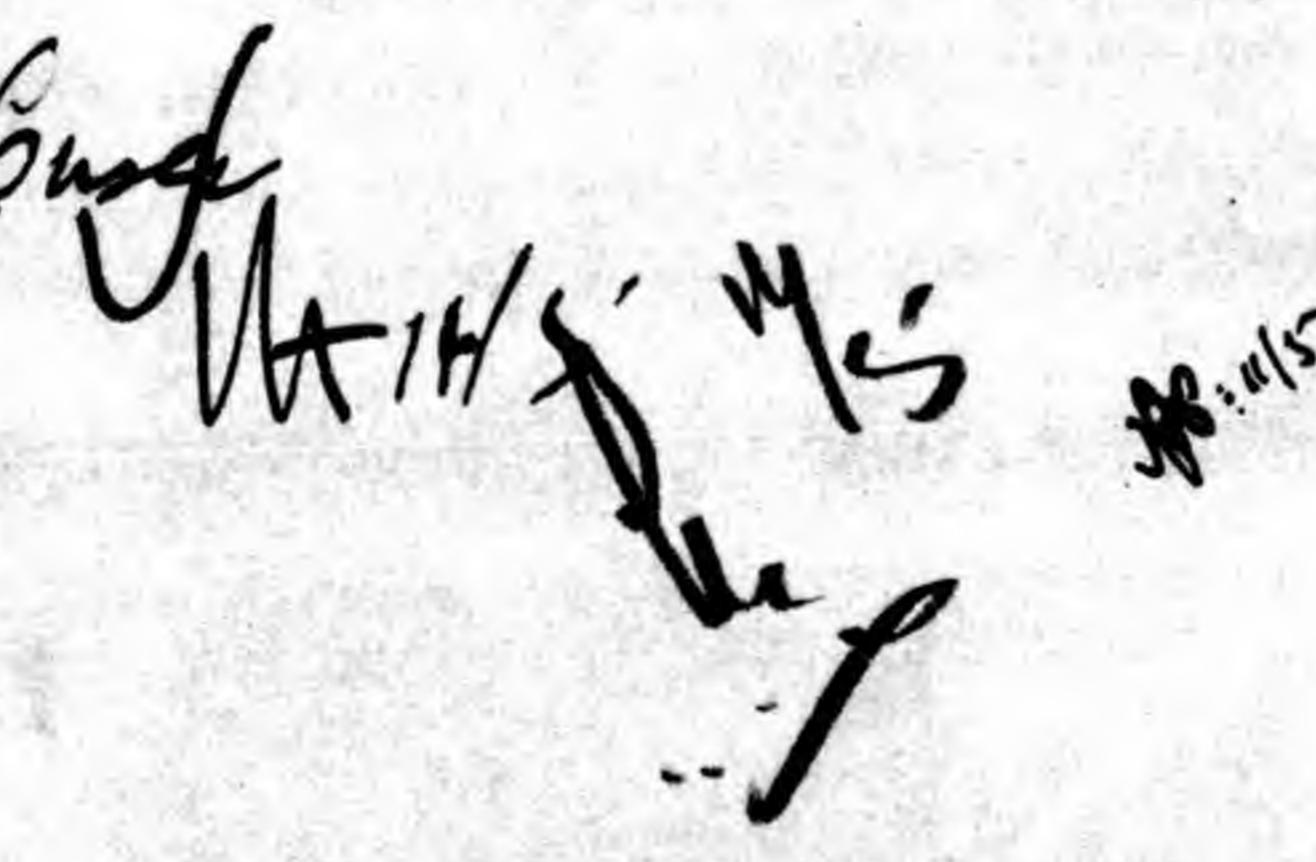
Following received from Angora telegram No. 929. Begins:

My telegram No. 914.

The Deputy Secretary General of Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 5th emphasised to H.M. Minister the seriousness of the situation at Rejaieh. He stated that the massacres by the Kurds, Nestorians and even Armenians were continuing and that Turkish Consulate was crowded with refugees. The matter affected seriously H.M. Government in that many Kurds drew supplies from time to time from Iraq returning to Iran.

- He understood that Rejaieh was on the edge of the Russian sphere and that the Russians were increasing their supporters there.
- Although Turkish Kurds were Sunnis while the Iranian Kurds were Shiahs, they tended to collaborate. The matter was therefore serious for the Turks too.
- The Minister said that he gave no encouragement to the Kurds and Assyrian Nestorians and Armenians /3.w.g./ massacres it was extremely short-sighted on their part.
- Turkish circles here are much congerned by these events as it is generally believed that the Kurds have been armed by Russians. I have suggested to Reuter's correspondent that in any message he may send, he should infer that the root of the trouble lies in Axis intrigue designed to embarrass Russians in Iran and ourselves in Iraq, together with, inter alia, Turkey.

Please repeat to Tehran and Kuibyshev.



bran: Kunds.

152/107/42

TELEGRAM.

How Sent

PARAP

From: H. M. AMBASSADOR.

To: H.M. MINISTER TEHRAN

BAGDAD.

Date_______10.5.42

Copies

Sent To:

136

Time Despatched 1325 V

XG.O.C.I.

Addressed to TEHRAN NO. 136,

rptd to

Kermanshah No. 12, F.O. No. 489, . Minister of State Cairo No. 34/SAVING.

Your telegram No. 154.

-1051

I think it improbable that General Officer Commanding Kermanshah's information is correct. Iraqi frontier officials have strict orders to remove from the frontier all fugitive insurgents from across the border. I have nevertheless

asked for urgent enquiries to be made.

= CORNWALLIS =

1/2/12

VH/KC GM/RD RK RK

H.E. Mr. Edmonds is having enquiries made.

(Itlld) V.H. 9/5

(Itlld) K.C. 9/5



TELEGRAM.

How received.

From :

INDIV

FOREIGN OFFICE,

To: H. M. AMBASSADOR,

LONDON.

BAGDAD.

Copies to:

Despatched:

9.5.42 (1740)

Received:

10.5.42 (0000)

Decyphered: 10.5.42 (1255)

No.

8.5.42

Addressed to ANGORA NO. 780,

rptd to

Kuibishev, Tehran, Bagdad.

Your telegram No. 914.

If the Turkish Government wish this matter to be taken up with the Soviet Government they should do so themselves. Please see my telegrams Nos. 104, 135 and 172.

For your own information we have not ourselves approached the Soviet Government on this subject. I will inform you should we decide to do so.

But Sir Reader Bullard reported, on May 5th, that Monsieur Molotov had now agreed in principle to the despatch of Iranian troops to Rezaieh and you may let the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs know this without making His Majesty's Government in any way responsible for the implementation of the undertaking.

Noticed)

152 98 424

CW/JP RK RK



150

How received.

PARAP

Jehan refort det despetch stat despetch overlooked

> CW/JP JB MR

TELEGRAM.

From: SIR R. BULLARD,

TEHRAN.

To: H. M. AMBASSADOR,

BAGDAD.

Copies to:

Despatched:

8.5. 2130

Received:

9.5. 1030

Decyphered: 10.5. 1025

No. 133

X of 28th April, 1942.

Addressed to BAGDAD No. 133.

Rptd. Foreign Office No. 552.

Minister of State No. 45 Saving.

It is possible that as a result of recent victory by the Iranian troops over the Kurds, Mohamed Rashid may have found his way into Iraq. If so I trust that the Iraqi Government may be requested to take proper steps to detain him. Once he is out of the way, our difficulties in Kurdistan should be considerably diminished.

Ve han alredy replied

*Telesa in the subject

*Telesa in the subject

*Telesa in the subject

*There of the company

*No coher **

*No coher

**No co



SECRET.

COPY OF A TELEGRAM No.13/A/A dated 5 MAY 42 FROM PAKMS TO BRITISH MILITARY ATTACHE rptd TENTH ARMY.

SHAHBATI whom I have seen today at SENANDAJ states that HAMA RASHID is crossing and recrossing IRAQ Frontier and is being assisted by IRAQI MUDIR of PENZWIN (.) He has decided that IRAQ Government should now fulfil their undertaking NOT to allow HAMA RASHID to re-enter PERSIA.

No. 2399/1/GSIX. HQ TENTH ARMY To:-Embassy H.B.M. "I"(a) "I"(b C.I.C.I. BAGDA Subject: - POLITICAL Forwarded for information. for Lieut Gen. C.H.P. 7/5/42. Comd.

Priority IMMEDIATE.

PAKMS From To BRITISH MILITARY ATTACHE Rptd TENTH ARMY

1387

Date

Recd

Tel No.

SHAHBATI WHOM I HAVE SEEN TODAY AT SENANDAJ STATES THAT HAMA RASHID IS CROSSING AND RECROSSING IRAQ FRONTIER ASSISTED BY IRAQI MUDIR OF PENZWIN HAS URGED THAT IRAQ HEGOVERNMENT SHOULD NOW FULFIL THEIR UNDERTAKING NOT HAMA RASHID (TO) RE-ENTER PERSIA.

V. URGENT Sua Callettes No. G /330. General Staff Branch, H.Q. TENTH ARMY. 8 May 42.

General Staff.

Nois rallegalians have aldem been accounte or well funder mette fast, but 116 low moso has maestaken & make wingen! engances 14

How received.

From:

PARAP

CONSUL,

H. M. AMBASSADOR,

KERMAN SHAH.

BAGDAD.

Copies to:

3.O.C. A.o.c.

Despatched: 8.5.42 (0900)

C.I.C.I.

Received:

9.5.42 (0800)

Decyphered: 9.5.42 (1130)

No.

30

TELEGRAM.

7.8.42

59 | Sul.

My situation report No. 33 of May 2nd.

A report, believed to be reliable, confirms that Iranian troops have re-taken Baneh and states that Kurdish tribal leaders from a large area around Sakkis accepted the Iranian General Officer Commanding's invitation to discuss terms of settlement. At this meeting at Sakkis on May 2nd grievances were discussed; as a result many Kurds were appointed to posts in the administration.

The Iranian General Officer Commanding and the Commissioner have, at least temporarily, won over an important section of Northern Kurdistan. Fill details regarding the recent developments in Kurdistan have not yet been received; when received and checked I shall send a further report.

CB/GM RK RK

INDEX

TELEGRAM.

How received.

From: FOREIGN OFFICE, To: H. M. AMBASSADO:
LONDON.
BAGDAD.

To: H. M. AMBASSADOR,

Copies to : (. O · C : Despatched : 7.5. 2235

C/C/ Received: 8.5. 1900
Decyphered: 9.5. 1110

No. 480 490

7th May, 1942.

Addressed to TEHRAN No. 727.

Rptd. Government of India Minister of State, Cairo Bagdad

Your telegrams Nos. 485 and 486.

Minister of State's telegrams 484 and 552 show that your recommendation as regards retention of the two Polish divisions in Persia is not acceptable to the C. in C. If, as it appears, this proposal is ruled out, we shall have to leave to the Persian forces the sole responsibility for maintaining internal security and for suppressing tribal disturbances. is therefore important to do what we can to effect any improvement that may be possible in the morale of the Persian army, and to proceed at once with the necessary measures of reorganisation. If the Persian Government decide to ask for American Military Mission, see my telegram No. 691, I hope they will do so quickly, but even so, no very speedy results may be expected. I shall be glad to hear if you or the G.O.C. have any further suggestions for rendering the Persian Army more capable of keeping the tribes in order. Do you in fact consider that the Persian army are ever likely to be able to do this without outside assistance, and, if not, what form do you consider that that assistance had best take?

- I agree that our policy should be to press the Persian Government to remedy any reasonable grievances of the tribes, and that we should offer the Persian Government our good offices in the discussion of land grievances with the tribes in areas where our interests are affected. I agree that we must try to avoid undesirable responsibilities, and in particular we must refuse to guarantee any agreement reached between the Government and the tribes.
- I agree that it would be unwise to bribe the tribes to keep quiet. As regards payments for "private services" I note that you would not wish to exclude the possibility, but I would prefer to wait till some practical case arises before considering the matter further.
- Kurdistan. Now that fighting has again broken out, see Kermanshah telegram 23, the chances of a peaceful settlement are presumably more remote but you may sound the Persian Government on the lines suggested.

152/86/42()

JB RK

5. Bekhtiari. I do not think it desirable to pursue with the Persian Government the question of oil shares formerly owned by the Bakhtiari chiefs. Such a proposal would presumably be most unwelcome to the Persian Government, and I understand that the Company do not favour it.

6. Fars. Your telegram No.556 shows that we may have to help the Persian Government to prevent Nasir Khan getting too powerful but I should like to be informed in advance of any steps which you may feel it necessary to take.

89

No. Del

Year telegrans hos. 465

Minister of States as telestance of the thirty of the two to the telestance of the t The state of the s The first of Light over the ball's Carried February Control of the Cont nest found indicate anicates and and the villance The of the ow de two ob of distinguit sections at The state of the s The factor of th The least the second of the second second to the tender of the second se note: the wir filler meanwing for wee of estate french Since the constant second I also be the very DON YOU TO THE RESERVE THERE THE THE TOTAL THE THE and the first the late of self of their as natatel ent animobnes for antilesing the femilian boy oil to erders the still soil and ased in soil Mil Yove or the level entrant debicace feat a som the state of alds ad ligna inde test tubiction you the wiet feet discussion

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A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR

HIT. N. B.

How received.

PARAP

TELEGRAM.

From: H.M. MINISTER,

TEHRAN.

To: H. M. AMBASSADOR,

BAGDAD.

Copies to: G.o.c.

Despatched: 8.5. 2130

c. .. C. 1.

9.5. 1000 Received:

Decyphered: 9.5. 1100

No. 154

8th May, 1942.

IME DIATE

Addressed to BAGDAD.

Rptd. Kermanshah No. 31. Foreign Office No. 609 Minister of State, Saving.

Your telegram No. 126.

Iranian G.O.C. Kermanshah states that he is Rashid is crossing and /2 W.gs./ re-crossing Iraq /w.g./ frontier and that he is being assisted by the Mudir of Panjvin. There is little doubt that situation /w.g./ Kurdistan would be greatly eased if he could be detained in Iraq. I earnestly hope you will do anything possible to bring this about.

152 95 42 CB/GDM JB RK

Cepantially Halls

10 1 913

No.C/11/173. Political Adviser's Office, Northern Area, Kirkuk, 6th. May, 1942. Oriental Secretary, British Embassy, Baghdad. Reference your 152/94/42 of 4th Mey. When Kerim Beg visited Kirkuk and asked my advice about what he should do I about what he should do I naturally told him to apply to the Political Adviser Kermanshah since I was not entitled to advise any Kurd who is resident in Persia and I judged that this was the province of the Political Adviser in Kermanshah. I regret he was thereby placed in a difficult position, I understood that whether it were Iraq dr Persia if the position were not difficult there would be no necessity for the presence of a Political Adviser. While I would be prepared with the sanction of the Ambassador to use every possible influence in the interests of a peaceful and contented Kurdistan I could not conscientiously persuade others to trust Political Adviser, 1th 141 160 PA. 147

152/98/42 144/112/42



FOREIGN OFFICE

5/5/42

Desp:

CYPHER 22222

IMMEDIATE

107

) Not reed !

Your Tel. 704.

Counsellor saw Prime Minister this morning and thanked him on your behalf for message, copy of which he is communicating to Legation. Reason for this unothodox procedure was desire of Frime Minister to acquaint you with seriousness of position with least possible delay. Prime Minister stated that Monsieur MOLOTOV had already replied agreeing in principle to despatch of Persian troops to REZAL H and suggesting that details should be worked out with Soviet military authorities. Prime Minister has accordingly sent Minister of War to REZAIEH to meet Soviet Commander to discuss matter. Minister of War has also been authorised to dismiss any local Persian authorities who have failed to carry out their duty.

My view is that, if MOLOTOV has agreed to despatch of troops, then scheme should be implemented without delay. Once troops have arrived, Chief complaint of Persian Government will disappear. In meantime it seemexthetxCovietxit seems that Soviet authorities should as far as possible assist local Persian authorities to open negotiations with rebels and maintain calm. It is quite impossible to expect Russian troops to attack Kurdish rebels, unless of course latter take the initiative.

Latest situation reports are contained in TABRIZ Tels. 48 - 52 inclusive all of which have been repeated to you.

File Cslr

BULLARD.

Addressed to Foreign Office.

repeated

Kuibyshev

No. 150

Ankara

No. 65

Bagdad

No. 83 SAVING

Minstate Cairo

No. 51

152 38 (144/110/42) <u>Iran</u>: Kundi

152 97 142

BRITISH LEGATION,

TEHRAN,

5th May

1942

His Majesty's Representative presents his compliments to

Ambassador, Bagdad

His Majesty's Principal Representative Representative and .

has the honour to transmit herewith, copies of the documents

mentioned in the subjoined Schedule, on the subject of the Internal

Situation in Azerbaijan

Reference:-



H2/11

XEQNI

Copy of Telegram No. 48 from Tabriz of 1/5/42.

(1 g.u.)

A conference was held yesterday at REZAIEH between Soviet Consul-General and Red Army officers accompanied by Chief of Police and 12 Kurdish leaders. Kurds made the following demands as conditions for dispersing:

No Gendarmerie posts to exist in region between Khoi and Mahabad.

Kurds to be allowed to carry arms.

- (2) (3) 1,200 rifles alleged to have been given to Persian villagers in Rezaieh district to be withdrawn.
- Kurds to have one representative in each of (4) the Government Departments at Rezaieh.
- Kurds to enjoy freedom in their own national (5) affairs.
- Persian Government to provide schools in (6) Kurdistan where Kurdish language would be used.
- Certain specified lands to be restored to (7) their original Eurd owners.
- 20 Kurds now in prison to be released. (8)

These have been referred to Tehran by Russians Fuller telegraphic report follows. and Persians.

URQUHART.

COPY OF TELEGRAM from TABRIZ No. 49 dated let May 1942.

My immediately preceding Telegram.

I think Persians began by examining as usual seriousness of REZAIEM situation in order to strengthen their case for getting Persian troops back there, but that matters have indeed become serious. I am assured that Kurds have not yet dispersed, that thousands of peasants some of them with their animals who came into town getting hungry, that abandoned villages from time to time tooted and many animals driven off, that as soon as there is a safe road there will be exodus from REZAIEM to TABRIZ. Soviet Consul-General's report that situation was quiet is not whole truth; shooting has probably stopped, but problem of re-establishing security remains unsettled.

2. Apart from possible Axis intrigues, outbreak may fairly be attributed to unpopularity of Governor now dismissed and icompetence of nervous Gendarmerie. But Russian military authorities dislike armed Gendarmerie and seem to have done nothing to support them: it is generally believed Russians could disperse Kurds at once if they so desired. It is difficult (I g.u.) negotiation is only course or that Kurdish negotiators could enforce compliance on their followers.

URQUHART.

XXX

TABRIZ

2/5 (1800)

3/5 (0800)

50

3233

コニニニ

2/5/42

My Tels. 48 and 49.

Soviet Consul-General has now reappeared. He insists that when he left REZAIEH yesterday order was being re-established and that Kurds had begun to disperse. When I asked about Kurdish demands, he said that they were modest, mentioning only 2,3 and 8 and saying that Kurds are willing to disarm if whole population disarms. When I showed knowledge of other demands, he said they were for discussion later and that Kurds would not insist on them before dispersing. Conceding that local authorities were inefficient and cowardly. I asked for his comment on the popular belief that the Rad Army could disperse the Kurds at will. He said that Persians would like to see Russians fighting the Kurds, and he showed such anxiety to avoid this that it occurred to me we may have here the key at least to local Russian policy. He thought there must be negotiations and concessions. I questioned the ability of the Kurds to keep a bargain and suggested that (depredation -2 ch.)s of armed Kurds might be embarrasament at some difficult moment. He said that Kurds of the North were not themselves dangerous, but they had received help from Kurds of central sone. perhaps also from Iraqi Kurds. If central zone could be (1 g.o.) ed all would be well. (1 g.o.) did not know how it would be done but suggested the possibility of concessions by Persian Government.

Official Persian report received from REZAIRH today states that 28 Gendarmes surrounded in outlying village have now been disarmed. It describes negotiations with the same group of chiefs who made demands similar to 1,5 and 5 in my Tel. 48. It states that Russian officer appealed to the Kurds to disband quietly, but that there were attacks on villages yesterday and that people generally lack confidence.

Int. Sit. Azerbaij

Calr

URQUHART.

COPY OF TELEGRAM from TABRIZ No. 51 dated 2nd May 1942.

My immediately preceding telegram.

Governor-General told me tonight he has better news from REZAIEH. He had persuaded two religious leaders from MAHABAD to go to R. to pacify Kurds. They appear to have had some success. Fact probably is that Kurds have booty to carry away and will take some time to digest it.

Governor General is not taking too seriously
4.5 and 6 of Kurds' demands. He seems disposed to recommend
concessions as regards others.

BRITCONSUL.

(III)

////

TABRIZ

4/5/42 (00.20)

4/5/42 (11.30)

52

3rd May, 1942.

DIMEDIATE.

My telegram No. 51.

Today's news from Rezaieh is very different. After apparent initial suscess the (1 g.u.) s seem to have failed completely and general situation is said to be worse. More looting and more refugees are reported and Herki are said to have mutilated some women and committed other outrages. Chief of Police telegraphs that he cannot accept responsibility for maintaining order. Soviet Consul General insists however that most of this is pure exaggeration. Governor-General has at last decided to go to Rezaich temorrow if Soviet Consul General will accompany him. Latter has asked Ambassador for his permission. It is important they should go and I think we may judge Russian good faith by their attitude. Only today Soviet Consul General complained that absence of any kind of authority in Rezaich was one of the chief causes of trouble.

Russians are reported to have suggested taking over gendarmerie posts between Khoi and Resaich. Persians say this is one more move in plan to undermine their authority while Russians continue harping on Persian inefficiency.

I asked my Soviet colleague today whether if Kurds attempt to occupy Resaich as Persians fear Red Army would prevent them. He tried to rule out this possibility but I gather that Russia would not do more than prevent disorder.

I do not think Russia can justify inactivity longer by pleading exaggeration. I think Governor-General is right when he says they must choose between dispersing Lards themselves and allowing Persians freely to settle matter either by negotiation or by bringing troops from the south.

Incidentally Russians say there are 10,000 Kurds under arms but Persians say this is gress exaggeration and say maximum is 1500.

To: Bagdad With the compliments of H.M. Minister, Tehran.

COPY OF A NOTE

152/46/42 No. 31(144/102/42) of 5th May, 1942. Ref. our Despatch No. 32.

From: Prime Minister

70 1 R. B. M. Minister

Date: 50th A 2.18484 1947

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to send for your information a copy of a note which I have addressed to Mr. SMIRMOFF, Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. and I avail myself of the opportunity to renew the assurance of my respects.

ALI SOHEILY.

COPY OF NOTE No. 378 dated 10th Ordibehesht (50th April 1942). to U. S. S. R. Ambassador.

Monsieur le Ministre,

As Your Excellency is aware I have repeatedly pointed out in conversation with you and even in my written communications that the absence of Iranian military forces at REZATEH is an encouragement to the Kurds and to brigands and will lead to difficulties which will not be easy to solve. Although you have repeatedly promised and assured me in our conversations that the matter is was being examined by the Soviet military authorities and that arrangements would shortly be made, I regret to state that up till now no result has been forthcoming and Seviet officials have even deelined to permit the despatch to REZAIEH of an adequate force of Gendarmerie.

According to reports which have reached me in the last for days it has unfortunately become clear that the misgivings of the Irenian authorities were only too well-founded. Armed Kurds and brigands have begun attacking, have surrounded a small number of the Gendarmerie who were outside the town and have seized the country round REZALEH.

In the course of the frequent conversations which I have had with Your Excellency in these last few days you have assured me that no extraordinary events which might be the cause of anxiety would occur. Although Mr. Pahimi, Ustander of TABRIZ, has had the necessary conversations with the Soviet Consul-General in that term and has pointed out the dissestreus consequences of the present state of affairs, nevertheless, according to reports which have just resched me, the Kurds have reached the town and it is feered that they may enter it and engage in murder and pillage; moreover, more than 20,000 of the inhabitants of the country round REZAIEH who have been pillaged by the Euros have fled for their lives into REZAIRH in a hungry condition and the road for transporting food and wheat into the town is now closed. I commicated a summery of the above news to you by telephone today.

In bringing the above facts to Your Excellency's notice I must point out that the sause of these events is that the Irenian Coversment has unfortunately been unable to send its forces to the district owing to the opposition of the Soviet Government; with the result that the rebellious brigands have been encouraged and have permitted themselves to disober the laws of the land and to engage in plunder and pillage.

152/9/10:31(14/108/62) TOP not . N. C. Control of the Control

At the moment of writing this letter the Irenian All / Coverage of finds itself in an exceedingly umpleasant position; the phe one hand a party of Gendarmerie has been surrounded town of REZAIEH and it is not known for how many outeins the town of REZAIEH and it is not known for how many outeins can hold out in view of the lack of means for helping the impossibility of sending a military force. Then will be prevented, are hourly threatening the town. It is not clear why the Soviet authorities should prevent the Iranian Government from establishing order in thesetsetsenthe tathough on the conclusion of the Three-Power Treaty the Iranian Government and people had the right to expect that the Soviet Government would entirely agree with the Iranian Government on the despatch of troops and the establishment of order in those regions in order that the rebels should not be able to think that they were being helped, and although in view of the promises which were given after the signature of the treaty the Iranian Government, which is responsible for the security and welfare of all the inhabitants of the country, hoped that it would be able to preserve order and prevent the excesses of brigands and rebels in those parts as in the rest of country, yet these expectations have not been fulfilled and the state of those regions becomes every day more distressing, contrary to the interests and purpose of the alliance, and the Iranian Government is therefore compelled to draw the attention of the Allied Covernments to the present state of affairs and to the importance and gravity of the question.

To edmenification in the

It must be pointed out once again that the cause of these events is simply that the Seviet Government has prevented the despetch of troops to those regions and that consequently the Iranian Government has been unable to fulfil its duty of maintaining order.

Contraction of the second seco

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I avail, etc.

Moto. The envelope in which this communication came was marked "PERSONAL & COMPIDENTIAL".

Iran: Russ.

How Sent

PARAP & Copies to F.O.

From: H. M. AMBASSADOR. BAGDAD.

To: H.M. MINISTER, TEHRAN.

Date 3rd May, 1942.

Time Despatched 4.5. 1915

Sent To:

X G.O.C. X C.I.C.I.

Seut 4/la

Addressed to TEHRAN No. 126

Rptd. Foreign Office No. 454 Kermanshah No. 10 Minister of State, Cairo, No. 29 Saving.

TELEGRAM.

-/92/- Your telegram No. 137.

Iraqi Government have no confirmation of report that Mohammed Rashid has entered this country. Their information indicates that he is still fighting in the neighbourhood of Bans. I am checking this.

Thirty-two Persian other ranks captured by the Kurdish insurgents in Persia crossed frontier into Iraq in early April and were repatriated on April 15th. Twelve others arrived later and are now being sent back via Khanaqin.

There are reports that the insurgents still hold six officers.

CORNWALLIS

VH/KC RD JB RK



Jon: Kurds 152 94 42 SECRET.

No. G / 330.

General Staff Branch.

H.Q. Tenth Army.

British Embassy.

Kent A.

Sent A.

Subject :- POLITICAL PERSIA.

The following extract from letter from Lt.Col FIETCHER, Political Adviser to G.O.C. Tenth Army at KERMANSHAH is forwarded for favour of necessary action.

"I shall be grateful if the P.A. KIRKUK can kindly be asked not to send Kurdish rebel leaders or their emissaries to see me as it is likely to place me in a difficult position. If would assist if he could use his great influence over men such as KARIM EEG and AMIN EEG to dissuade them from useless hostilities and persuade them to negotiate with the Persians. I consider that more can and should be done from the Iraqi side to control such people as KARIM EEG and AMIN EEG.

Jan Manales Mariantes Mariantes Brigadies General Staff.

Iran: Kunds

152/93/42

(152/93/42)

British Embassy, Begded.

2nd May, 1942.

Den Ma

His Majesty's Minister, Tehran, dated April 30th;

"Persian War Office have received report" that
Rama Rashid Khan has crossed frontier into Iraq
and is now in Shilar also that some Persian officers
and men taken prisoner by Kurds have been moved into
Iraq. Please investigate urgently. If report is
true, I hope that you can arrange for detention of
Hama Rashid and for necessary measures to be taken
in case of Persian prisoners."

We have informed Edmonds of this and he is making Interior to take appropriate action but His Excellency would like you to keep an eye on the situation too.

JB /2

Lieutenant-Colonga W.A. Lyon, O.B.E.,



TELEGRAM.

ved.

PARAP

From: Sir R. Bullard

Tehran.

To: H. M. AMBASSADOR,

BAGDAD.

Copies to: GGC

Despatched: 30/4/42, 21.20 hrs.

Received:

1/5/42, 08.00 "

Decyphered:

09.25

30th April, 1942

IMMEDIATE

Addressed to BAGDAD No. 137

Repeated to Kermanshah, Foreign Office, Saving to Minister of State.

My telegram 133.

Iranian military authorities now have information that Mohammed Rashid has entered Iraq and is now at Shilar also that certain Iranian officers and prisoners have been moved into Iraq.

I should be grateful if this could be investigated argently. If true I hope you can arrange for the detention of M. Rashid and take the necessary measures in case of Iranian officers and prisoners.

Me Edman " making englimes quelle. repulinemels. He wo salighed that - the motiveline already is swed to the buy a the funties where that Hand Radus V ay ferme purmer will be properly deep mittig they came was they 1/4-2/35

TO Pyra

and way CB/GDM

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How received.

Parap

TELEGRAM.

From: Sir R.Bullard,

TEHRAN.

To: H. M. AMBASSADOR,

BAGDAD.

Copies to: 60C

Despatched: 30.4.42

20,20 hrs

CICI

Received: 1.5.42 08.30 hrs

Decyphered: 1.5.42 10.10 hrs

No. 136

Addressed to FOREIGN OFFICE TEL NO. 569 (pass to Kuibyshev as my tel.140)

repeated to Minister of State No. 94 Tabriz No. 32, Bagdad for G.O.C. No. 136.

The Prime Minister informed the Counsellor this morning that reports from Rezaieh were again very Town had been encircled by the Kurds and 20,000 peasants had taken refuge there. Small force of Iranian gendarmerie were quite unable to deal with the situation. The Prime Minister placed full responsibility for the state of things on the Russians owing to their refusal to allow Iranian troops to be sent to Rezaieh. The Prime Minister has telegraphed the Iranian Minister in London and also spoken to the Soviet Ambassador here but apparently so far with little success. Counsellor at the Soviet Embassy informed the Counsellor this afternoon that the cause of the trouble was brutal and incompetent attempt of the local authorities to disarm the Kurds. The only course now open was for the local authorities to open negotiations with the Kurds for peaceful settlement. Russian troops would not intervene except possibly to patrol the streets and re-establish calm. He had received a report from the Soviet Consul-General at Rezaieh stating that the situation was quiet and he felt therefore that reports were grossly exaggerated. From past experience I am inclined to agree.

I have asked the Consul-General at Tabriz for

CW/JLP MR/RK

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Iran: Kurds 152/90/42

Translation of a Note dated 27.4.42 by the

Director-General of

Interior.

Mutasarrif Sulaimani informed me that he has learned from Chuwarta that 3 Irani Battalions, six tanks and some guns have occupied Bana and that there are with them a large number of tribes loyal to the Irani Government such as the tribe of Tella Ku and Gulbaghi and that large groups of tribes are now gathered at the slopes of Jabal Sur Kapu situated between the Iraqi frontiers and Bana; the group of Hama Rashid and other Beg Zadas of Bana - part of them are South of Bana and some West of Bana in the places near the Iraqi frontiers. The Mutasarrif learned that these desire to attack the Irani forces a second time; if they succeeded they will remain if not they will dispurse.

The Mutasarrifiyah on its part is sending patrols to the frontiers in readiness for developments.

TISH EMBASS

11 APR. 1942

SECRET.

P.S.No. 582

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR,

Baghdad, 29th April,1942.

Copy to:-

H.B.M's Embassy, Baghdad.

ADVISER, MINISTRY OF INTERIOR.

apper agent a coc. c.1.c1.

of for the

A Service of

INDEX

-2/5

BRITISH CONSULATE Compliments TISH EMBASO April 23rd, 1942. Dear Chancery,

With reference to my despatch No. 57 of the 16th inst. and previous correspondence regarding the Kurdistan situation, I am sending you herewith copy of a letter which has been addressed by the Folitical Adviser here to G.S. Branch, H.Q., Tenth Army, Bagdad. Although you may have seen it already (as a copy has been sent to the British Military Attache at Tehran), the letter is so interesting that I feel that you ought to have a copy of it.

2. I agree with Colonel Fletcher's views as to the danger of relying too much upon General shahbakhti's assurances, and I also consider that it was a great and stupid error on shah-Khan to accompany the Ustandar on his visit to Avroman. The Kurds loathe this officer and shahbakhti must know this; it would be interesting to know shahbakhti's motives in about the delicer and shahbakhti's motives in about the same than the delicer and shahbakhti's motives in about the same than the s man for the delicate mission of establishing contact with the Kurds . Was this choice, perhaps a deliberate attempt to create discord from the outset between the Ustandar and the Kurds?

Mangur, son of Jaafar Sultan reported to me that Asfandiar Khan had oured out to him a stream of anti-British abuse, punetuated with threats concerning what fate the Kurds and other pro-British Iranians would suffer " when the Germans entered Iran ". He said that it was as much as he could do to restrain himselef from shooting the man on the spot. If Shahbakhti chooses such a man as this, as his representative, lot be und to be the negotiations with the Kurds, intransigeance is bound to be the key-note of the Iranian Military representatives attitude and the kurds are likely to be rendered much the negotiations with the Kurds are likely to be rendered much more difficult and may well break down at the first meeting.

-86/4. I have noted with interest the proposals for facilitating a settlement of the trouble in Kurdistan contained in your Gircular Savingrams IO and If of the Isabril, and venture to express the view that the Iranian Government will need, in order to prevent the first and severe the the first order to prevent the Kurds from continuing the struggle, to do more than remedy the Kurds' grievances regarding the illegal seizure of their lands by the ex-Shah. I have good reason to believe that, unless the Government agrees to posts in Kurdistan being filled, as far as possible, by Kurds and to the virdistan, the Kurds will not agree to cease the struggle. Unless
the Iranian Government is made to realise that the Kurds are - likely to be adament on these two points, at least, and to realise also that it will need to make some concessions thereon, there would appear to me to be little hope that negotiations will succeed.

> General Shahbakhti and the Ustandar left for Senna yesterday, and Colonel Fletcher also left for the same destination. Their visit to that area may well produce interesting developments and I will write further when I hear the outcome of their visit.

As Legation Circular Savingrams referred to above mention that discussions regarding Kurdistan have taken place, would it not be possible to send to this Consulate a record (or part of it) of the kinutes of these discussions, for there must be many interesting Minutes in your archives which might provide useful interesting Minutes in your archives which might provide useful phidance for me (and my successor). The Oriental Secretary has doubtless a good deal of interesting information regarding Kurdistan(apart from that collected during his recent visit to this district), and I would be glad to receive copies of notes which he has drawn up, for they should provide valuable guidance.

The Chancery, British Legation, TEHRAN.

YOURS & VALUETIAN BUSSELL

H.B. Consul.

Sran: Kuess

152/88/42

(152/88/42)

British Embassy,

Bagdad.

30th April, 1942.

Dear Lyon,

Reference my 152/80/42 of April 22nd.

General Shahbakhti now proposes to study
Kurdish grievances himself and has suggested a
joint Anglo-Persian Committee. He has hitherto
shown himself very little instion either to appease the
Kurds or to cooperate with us, so his motives are
doubtful.

- 2. His Majesty's Minister at Tehran proposes to sound the Persian Prime Minister about Shahbakhti's proposal and to say that he would accept it on the following conditions:-
 - (a) Committee to be Persian-Kurdish, with British representative who would be only friendly adviser and go-between
 - (b) Persian Government to guerantee a safe-conduct for Kurdish negotiators with our concurrence,
 - (c) Discussions to be limited to questions of land and problems of Kurdish independence to be barred. This would not prevent our taking up independently with the Persians any other reasonable complaints that might come to light, but this would be done without it being known to the Kurds.

Yours sincerely,

(SIGNED) V. HOLT.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W.A. LYON, O.B.E.

1/2

VH RK VH

Addressed to repeated India No. 206 Minstate No. 69 Baghdad No. 70 BAVING All Consuls No. 11 SAVING (Bushire sent in cypher). (438/38/42 My immediately preceding telegram outlines 152 86 42 general policy regarding tribal areas. Pollowing points occur regarding its local application. KURDISTAN. General SHAHBAKHTI has himself proposed to study 152 65 42 grievances (see KERMANSHAH telegram No. 48) and has suggested joint Anglo-Persian Committee. I am not at all sure what motives have prompted this offer as General SHAHBAKHTI has in preciice shown very little previous inclination either to go-operate with us or to appease the Kurds. Since this is the first approach we have had from Persian side, however, and since it is supported by Governor-General (which may be good recommendation), I propose to sound the Prime Minister about it when I make general representations on lines suggested in my previous telegree, and say that I would accept it only on following conditions:-(a) Commission should be Persian - Kurdish and a British representative would be there only as friendly adviser and go-between. Persian Government to guarantee a safe-conduct for Eurdiah negotiatore with our concurrence. Complaints to be limited to questions of land. and questions connected with Eurdish independence would be barred. This would not prevent our taking up independently with the Persian Covernment and without its being known to the Burds englisher ressonable complaints that might chiefe are asking for re-purchase of their oil shares as well as return of their lands and appointment of a Bakhtiari governor. Persian Government will presumably oppose return of abscess A.T.O.C. oppose return of shares. A. I.O.C. representative considers that Bakhtiari chiefs have very little control ever their Majown tribesmen and even less over the more turbulent ones Militabo are caucing trouble at present, and that military Printer. L. M. Child's Passing or Reiligh France Land Barre. however, give Bakhtiari chiefs an interest in order in their own district, and even if they could not altogether prevent disorder, it might discourage them from promoting it. It would also give us a considerable hold on them. This is most important. Would you like me to pursue the matter with Persian Governments

I think we must do our best by subversive or other means to prevent KASHBAI following of MASIR KHAN getting too powerful. If necessary I think we should be prepared to help Persian authorities in the respect. The Contract of MILY CT. A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. . Interest A. Jones Williams william indicate and the the tribute and the tribute THE LAND LAND LAND AND LAND AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF T Tota ut come com all all and the second of ath full En.o. as en alth Litt Litt in a colt become line In for the L. . And It is the presentation of the Latest Latest ELITED TO THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T pens in or to delight state, none or a mandal in initiation Dim By an engine to the first and the state of the state The Line Common of Done by the Army Inches - commended by THE PERSON NAMED OF THE PERSON AND PERSON AND PERSON AND THE PERSO and livery to the literature for the property of the state of the literature. nevolute, to a constitue of the property of the constitue of the second of the constituents -: BULLEDICO DEN TOTAL - CALCUTA TOTAL PROPERTY (A) CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF T THE THE PARTY OF T College of Land by J. J. T. Co. Time Co. Time Ch. Over the Er. T. . SOUD TILL SUOD TILE MAIN THE LEGISLAND SERVICE. Contract of the state of the st BODD TEST AT MALL TO THE LONG THE THE PLANE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. COLLEGE STREET, Charles of the same of the sam LEO TION TO PROPERTY -ON HOW LIFE ARRIVE Same and the same of the same CCANAL CO LILATINATION OF THE LANGE AND AND A Carried State of the control of the control of the carried state of the Times town togicum alutif The Synchall the the transmission CHEN THE STREET STREET, TOTALLE THE TENENTS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE WELL OF THE Lend if would me descripted the superhies driving the description of the superhies the court of the fort the court of the court COURSE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

GH E. SHASS Addressed to the Poreign Office
repeated India No. 206
Minstate Cairo No. 68
Baghdad No. 67 SAVING
All Consuls No. 10 SAVING (Bushire sent in eypher). (448/12/42) Not telegrem No. 424. We have now discussed question of our tribal policy fully here. Owing to incompetence of Persian authorities and weakness of Persian army it is elear that our policy of relying on the central administration September (see my telegram No. 888 of 1941) has not succeeded fully, and if further disorders occur may fail completely. Situation is particularly dirricult in PARS. tions:-

I therefore wish to make the following recommende-

(a) Two divisions of Poles evacuated from BUSSIA should be stationed mear lines of communication. They should be armed and trained as soon as possible. (Military Attache has already recommended this to Headquarters Touth Army with my

concurrence). (b) In order to tide over the next few months, which will be the most difficult owing to time needed for (a) to mature, I propose not only to press Fereian Government to improve on their tribal declaration, but to offer to Persian Government our good offices in the discussion with the tribes, in areas where our interests may be affected, er grievances regarding lands. I would propose to press them strongly to agree and to let the tribes know, so far as possible, that I am doing so. Oriental Secretary knows of a number of real grievances in HUEDISTAN, and if these and others could be remedied by Commission established under Persian Government's recent designation of tribel policy (paragraph & of my telegres under reference. and suitably publicised, it would no doubt have a quistening effect. I have deliberately used the phrase "good offices" as we must try to avoid undesirable responsibilities. If you approved this line, I would tell my Soviet, Turkleb, Iraqi and American collegues. (e) Only hope for Persian army, so far as I can see, is appointment of American advisors (see my

A telegram No. 440). As soon as departure of Jepanese Legation is arranged, I should like to Forert to this strongly.

I am definitely against bribing the tribes to keep quiet. They are very aplit up and we do not know to what

extent the tribesmen would follow their on chiefs. It would be difficult, expensive, retrograde and would in practice mean arming them which would probably lead to their fighting amongst themselves and estainst the Persian Government with whom they have many scores to settle. I would still not exclude paying them for specific services, (see paragraph 2 or my telegram no. 888 of 1941), and in that case a special fund would have to be placed at my disposal. broken att die bie bie. Die Calr 1.03: 300 Color Color 6303BULL DED.1 16 TARE TO TOOK 2 172 7 200 Date Of Other STRUCK SECTIONS (42,427,421) and I had a formal to the first through the contract of the co SENT CLOSE BL SE VINEE CREEDING TO GOVERNOUS CO. ECLT TERRITARY INTERIOR SOLITOR MALTINE MALTINE NEW YORK -Ricingue Cer to the light of the cat was well as I am the cat was the cat was the cat with the cat was the cat was the cat with the cat was the cat w 4.3. 经数据公司工作 ALCOLO ENTRE DOJATOZEO GOTO, EN LULETE CONTRA . Contract of the second of the second posts is a second of the second o and from the Danie Bank than Done and the Note that I was a second of the second of th to the state of th esalal est bits. compressionals est estimate for a To be a series of the contract est mangon, strong minnet sure that the man to the of the merical of the the theory

152/85/42

Joan: Kunds.

OTTISH EMBASS 14 APR: 1947 BAGDAU

KERMANSHAH TERRICO CONTRACTOR

15th April, 1942.

CYPHER

22222

21

IMMEDIATE 2222222**2**

Addressed to Kermanshah

repeated

Foreign Office No. 487 No. 207 India

Minstate No. 68 SAVING Baghdad No. 12 SAVING All Consuls

(Bushire sent in cypher).

(22/75/42) 152/67/42 Your telegram No. 43.

You should not discourage SHAHBAKHTI and Governor-General from visiting Western KURDISTAN and promising redress of grievances, but until question of policy (see my kukkers telegrams Nos. 485, 486 to the Foreign Office) has been condidered by His Majesty's Government you can express no opinion regarding safe conducts etc.

Medures (29/9

Stan: Kure Stan: Kure Stan: Kure Stan: Kure Deen Holt

No. 0/11/97.

POLITICAL ADVISER'S OFFICE, NORTHERN AREA.

Kirkuk, 18th April, 1942.

When Haji Abbas I Salim Agha arrived here today I sounded him on the state of political affairs in Persian Kurdistan and Sulaimani.

He stated that the Russians had increased their influence in Kurdistan though at heart the Kurds still preferred the British. He thought it would be wiser if the northern area were under British rather than Russian military control.

The Russians were not assisting the Kurds openly but by indirect means, such as encouraging the Assyrians and Armenians to write with them, and he had heard that secretly they had given the Kurds demolition utensils for use against the Persians though he could not personally youch for the truth of this.

There had been a lot of talk about why the Persians were allowed to attack the Kurds in our sphere of influence whereas they had made no such attempt in the Russian zone. When I asked what reply he had given to this and he said that he had replied that the Kurds in the Norths were stronger than those in the South and they were likewise further away from Persian base. I feel however that the Kermanshan pamphlets have not yet been forgotten though Haji Abbas was too polite to mention this.

He said that Hama kashid Khan was too selfish to attract a large following and being a man of no particular birth could not be expected to succeed as a Kurdish leader in the larger sense of the word. His greed and rapacity had already made him unpopular with many people and there were still some Kurdish chiefs who preferred the Persians.

He told me he had visited Shaikh Manmud at Darakeli on his way to Kirkuk and found him very pro-British in attitude. He thought that there was quite a good chance now of his keeping on the rails. At any rate he did not want to offend the British. I saked him if Shaikh Latif, a chif of the old block had yet quarrelled with his father. He said this was possible but he had only stayed a short time in Darakeli and had taken up residence in Sulaimani with his mother.

He thought the Mutasarrif biassed in favour of Abbas I Mahmud, Hema Abdul Rahman Agha, Tawfiq Qazzaz, Shaikh Qadir Qamohi Resh and their following. In view of the outstanding dispute over Warasa and the other Shahr Bezher villages I did not expect Abbas I Salim to think otherwise.

Capt: V. Holt, C.M.G., C.V.O., L

Oriental Secretary,
British Embassy,
Bagndad.

copy to:

C.J. Edmonds Esq.; C.M.G., Bagndad.

Combined Intelligence Centre Iraq, Bagndag

July of the Grands

Iran: Kurds 152 83 Copy Sirk.Bullard Cpmps/25/4/42 RITISH EME Kurkuk, 16th April, 1942. Shaikh Manmud has forwarded the attached letter to me. It is interesting in so far as it indicates that the Kurds in the Sagiz area are still looking to the British. I have sent a verbal message to Sh: Mahmud telling him that he should not encourage correspondence with Kurds in Persia as it will lead aim into further trouble. That the Pritish Minister is advising the Persian Government to adopt democratic methods and purge the administration of oppression and corruption.

Capt: V. Holt. C.M.G., C.V.O., Oriental Secretary, British Embassy, Baghdad.

Through the Leader of all the Kurds, Shaikh Mahmud, To Colonel Lyon at Kirkuk.

We who are of Kurdistan make the following representations.

The British Government well know that the tyranny of the Persian Government is beyond all description. Recently because of the efforts of the British Government we were delivered from this tyranny and we have began to hope that we shall never again come under the Persian yoke but enter upon a new and happier life under the protection of the British Government. Truly we regard ourselves as the faithful subjects of the British Government.

It appears that the Province of Azerbaijan is being looked after by the Russian Government and that the Kurdish areas are under the supervision of the British Government. Those Kurds who are in Azerbaijan are very happy and the Persian Government has nothing to do with them and the Soviet Government treat them with much sympathy and respect. In our country, however, we have not enjoyed much peace because the British Government have not prevented the Persian Government from interfering with us and from renewing their old methods of oppression. They are preparing to undertake operations against us and this time nothing less than a general massacre will satisfy them. Therefore, we take refuge under the shadow of the British flag and beg that we may be regarded as a people of soldiers ready to mrve the British Government. We pray that steps may be taken to save us from the horrible fate which is threatening us and beg that the British Government will find a way which will enable us to enjoy the same peace and happiness as that now enjoyed by our brethren Kurds in Azerbaijan. The existence of the Persian Government among us would be the cause of our complete destruction and so long as we have life we can never agree to the restoration of Persian authority. No doubt Your Excellency is well aware that from ancient times the tribe of Haji Kaka Ahmad-i-Silani were leaders of all the Kurdish people and now we request that Shaikh Mahmud may be instructed by your officials to undertake the work of looking after us. As you know he has always wished to act in accordance with your wishes. As we fear that the Persians are hastening to fall upon us we beg you to be so good as to hasten in the despatch of your reply to us.

Signatories :-

Of the chiefs of Bana :-

Rustam Khan Zada, Nasrullah Mahmud Khan Zada, Salim Maruf Agha Zada, Mustafa Mahmud Agha Zada, Rasul Mahmud Agha Zada, Ali Chief of the Sarshio, Muhammad Agha Zada, Salih Muhammad Salih Beg Zada, Muhammad Rashid Faraj Khan Zada, Abdul Qadir

(and of tur augualmet)

به واطفرات عموم قوم تروجنب نيخ فيموه و لركوك بوحفد جن ب هوني لاين قرماندان علمة من الصريم -ويدد دهل جدى روستان عرضان دويه الله شنيع معومه ونظر عوست بربط نا واظم عوست النا تا انداريك بروك بهج يك رغيب بركريردون برامك بروبط لطف يمت عنوت في ديت اوظيم ركتي رون وان بومعوم بوكت به جاريخي المن المان ومعوم بوكت به جاريخي المن المنافق المنا الله على المراع به المراد المرود وم مع ما ره برواع و المراع على دا مرف ولان المرك المراء الم ب فدای براین دایا عدوه وا در دلوی کرحمه ی از باین حال دسیت وات تروی دا اول بیشی اکن و منطقه کردس وي عرات في نظره وادا ده مات اكات روكرد از كد جدى ارز مان خان دان زوسترح وعورت ايدنيان بطعي له ودا-و واسترون رور الطف احرام ل درك حرى شره مال دعنى يركون د دورن بركون در درز وفي المركان و الماليك بول مدى الم كم منطعة كردك من لوروزه وه قروز ولتراحما ل نبوه و تع دطوف عوس في معطود الدانيكان مانت زكراول دى ورب وتد مظلم او المساعي و دوكات دان برادى ام جدراتى يا زه فا ولا دُجر إلى ما إد ما ورزالما رافی بول ام جاره بیغی اوه به فلوعاه می اکتفانات و می را بمهنول ؟ ویشه زمیرس سدٌ علی طورت فخیر ترکیل مالیج الما كرب جاوى مت وعرية خاصة فوى تاث فاعات وإترصع ده لين دو فعظم ومفدورتان بنطري لطف وترجم علو في منظم ركفائلان برود وربت كويتر بن وكور فعيله فان كداري جدى ازبانه خان مترح وبروسي خوش تري وعلى ﴿ إِلَى الْ وَعَوْمَ طَا مِن اللَّهِ وَالطُّ وَي عِي إِلَى المعدور مع حريك مّا عن ما وه مان قبل ما كرته وه البيعاد؟ عالميان د قديمه وه فايل وطالف م ع مح كاك احدسان برعوم كرد رئيس بون استاش دبرا وى كه اوسنوش اوا واوجو في المياس المين ده موركا في علوت في علما وه تركد لطف لفيرن الرب في على ده الادري ويا ي: ج. تعرف فروت معرد اوزار سي والمع وى دامر عالى تر الترديرا وه ى دايرانيان بالتعى ل خريج كاورا محرصالي المانية عيد سن

Kermanshah presents his compliments to His Majesty's Ambassador, Bagdad and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents British Consulate, Kermanshah, Iran. 16th April 193.42. OTTISH EMEASSE Reference to previous correspondence: 1911 APR. 1942 Description of Enclosure. Name and Date. Subject. Kermanshah Despatch No. 57 Dated 16/4/42 to His Majesty's Minister, Tehran. Mansur Beg's Visit to H. B. M. Consul at Kermanshah

Sir.

152

with reference to paragraph 2 of my telegram No. 51 of today's date, I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of a Memorandum, with its translation, left with me by Mansur, the son of Jasfar Sultan, when he called on me this morning. Mansur Beg stated that he had been sent by Kerim Beg Luhuni, of Avroman to lay before the Iranian Authorities the Kurd5# grievances and that he was the Kurd5# spokeman. His Memorandum sets forth the main points upon which the Kurds expect the Iranian Authorities to make concessions to them. He added that similar demands had been incorporated in a letter handed to the Ustandar when he visited Kurdistan on the 11/15th. April.

2. My interview with Mansur Beg, an intelligent young man of about 25 years, was interesting in that it revealed very clearly the bitterness with which Kurds hate the Persians. Many decades of Persian mal-administration in Kurdistan have undoubtedly aroused the Kurds and goaded them into making a very determined attempt - at what seems them the an opportune moment - to obtain satisfaction for past wrongs and fair treatment for themselves in the future.

- 3. Mansur Beg appreared to be genuinely friendly and claimed that all Kurds. like himself, were pro-British. While of course, it would be foolish to accept at its face value Hansur Beg's statement. I think that the Kurds are more likely to be well-disposed towards us than to any other foreigners, in view of our efforts in Iraq, during the past few years, to help them in obtaining fair treatment at the hands of the Iraqis. At the same time I made it clear to Mansur Beg that I could not promise that British support would be given to the Kurds in obtaining the redress of the grievances of which they were complaining. I promised to send to you copy of the Memorandum which he had prepared and I added that I could do not more than that for the present.
- I am taking no further action until I receive your instructions.

 As, on the one hand the Iranian Authorities are asking me for advice and on the other hand, the Kurds are asking for help in making their grisvances known to the Iranian Government, I trust that a decision with regard to Kurdistan policy will not long be delayed.
- 5. Copies of this despatch have been sent to H.M's Ambassador/ at Bagdad, to the G.O.C., 6th Indian Division and to the Political Advisor at Kermanshah.

I have the honour to be.

Sir.

Your most obedient humble servant.

(egd.) J.R. Vaughan-Russell . H.B.M. CONSUL.

Sir Reader W. Bullard, K.C.M.O., C. I.E.,

His Majesty's Minister,

British Legation,

Tehran .

handed to His Majesty's Consul, Kermanshah, on April 16th,1942 by MANSUR, son of JAAFAR SULTAN, the Representative of the Kurdish malcontents in Iran.

1. The Iranian Government should not have any official in the whole of Kurdistan.

2. The Kurdish tribal chiefs should take charge of the administration in lieu of the Iranian officials and all the affairs should be in our (i.e. Kurdish) hands. We should be the heads of all departments. We should wear our own Kurdish dress. Reasons:-

(a) In the past our nation has been frightened (oppressed) by the tyranny and violence of the former officers, soldiers and gendarmes; now should the Kurds ence again see the same state of affairs and the same uniforms, they will be terrific

- (b) If the Iranian Government uniforms were worn and men in such uniforms were transferred and other officials (i.e. from other parts of Iran) were to replace them, (i.e. in Kurdistan) the tyranny and violence against the population will be repeated.
- S. All the Kurdish political prisoners and the deported Kurds should be set free and allowed to return to their homes.
- 4. The Courts should make no discrimination as between the Persians and the Euros.
- 5. We should have our own deputy in the Majlias in proportion to the total Kurdish population and be represented in the same way that the Persians are represented.
- 6. Primary and secondary schools should be established all over Kurdistan and Kurdish, the official language, should be taught in them. The Kurds should have freedom to study Kurdish social matters in our own Kurdish menner.
- 7. The Iranian Government should furnish us with the necessary funds for the maintenance of all schools and buildings and for the repair of roads, and should supply us with rifles.

(152/81/42)

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His Majesty's Embassy presents its compliments to Headquarters, Tenth Army, Bagded, and, in reply to their memorandom No. G.S."I"/215/'I'(a) of April 18th, sends herewith three copies of a short paper on the administration of the Kurdish areas in Iraq.

2. If P.A. Kermanshah wishes to know more about any particular points the Embassy will do its best to supply the information required.

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British Embassy,

Begdad.

22nd April, 1942.

VH NX VH



THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE KURDISH AREAS OF IRAG.

The administration of the Knrdish districts of Iraq is the same as that established throughout the country with the exception that in certain quadras specified, by law, the official language is Knrdish and Knrdish is need in the Courts and in the Schools. Mereover, it is onstonery to appoint Knrdish officials to all Government posts in the Knrdish areas provided that men with spitable qualifications can be found. When spitably qualified Knrds are not available men of other races have to be appointed instead.

- 2. These arrangements are based on Article 9 of the Iraqi Declaration of 1932 to the League of Mations (on the occasion of the termination of the Mandate), a copy of which is attached.
- 3. A forther provision of this Declaration was that

"The electoral system shall gearantee equitable representation to recial, religious and linguistic minorities in IRaq"

- the There are no reserved seats in the Senate or Chamber for Kurds but the Kurdish areas return members to the Chamber on the same basis as the rest of the country. There are now about sixteen Kurds in the Chamber out of 115 Deputies. As the Kurds number roughly 500,000 out of a total populace of about 4,000,000 this proportion of Deputies is fair.
- It is also enstowary to have a Kardish Minister in each Cabinet and sometimes there are two (there are two Kardish Ministers in the present Cabinet) and similarly there are generally one or two Kards in the Senate.
- 6. In some of the more innocessible frontier districts the local mair is sometimes a tribal chieftain but this is becoming reser as low and order is strengthened and settled administration more firmly established.

DECLARATION OF THE KINODOM OF IRAQ MADE ON THE OCCASION OF THE TERMINATION OF THE MANDATORY REGIME IN IRAQ.

ARTICLE 9.

Iraq undertakes that in the liwas of Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Sulaimaniya, the official language, side by side with Arabic, shall be Kurdish in the qadhas in which the population is predominantly of Kurdish race.

In the quadras of Kifri and Kirkuk, however, in the liws of Kirkuk, where a considerable part of the population is of Turcoman race, the official language, side by side with Arabic, shall be either Kurdish or Turkish.

- 2. Iraq undertakes that in the said qadhas the officials shall, subject to justifiable exceptions, have a competent knowledge of hurdish or Turkish as the case may be.
- ahoice of officials will be, as in the rest of Iraq, efficiency and knowledge of the language, rather than race, Iraq undertakes that the officials shall as hitherto be selected, so far as possible, from among Iraqis from one or other of these gadhas.